INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital.
W

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them.
18

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL XIX NO 259- BOMBAY: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

Frontier Conditions Most Unsatisfactory.

DEPUTATION TO HOARE.

To Redress Grievances Pending R. T. C. Decisions.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The Muslim Delegates to the Round Table Conference have decided to ask Sir Samuel Hoare to receive a deputation which will submit the views on the situation in the North-West Frontier.

The delegates feel that the conditions there are most unsatisfactory and pending the Round Table Conference's decision the grievances of North West Frontier should be removed and it should be raised to the status of a Governor's province. —Reuter's R. T. C. Special.

PESHAWAR MAGISTRATE'S UKASE.

Ban On Demonstrations And Meetings.

PESHAWAR, Nov. 4.

Mr. Caroe, District Magistrate, issued the following order under Section 144 to-day:

"Whereas it may appear to me that frequent demonstrations, meetings and processions have been or are being organised in Peshawar City in military and quasi-military formation.

THOSE SPEECHES.

And whereas the said meetings are made the occasion for utterances which tend to provoke a breach of the peace and render impossible free traffic of vehicles and wayfarers in squares and thoroughfares of the City.

COMPLAINTS

And whereas complaints are received that the said demonstrations interfere with the lawful avocations of the public and are likely to lead to disturbance at the present season of tribal emigration into Peshawar.

THE BAN.

I hereby prohibit all such demonstrations, meetings and processions in public streets or squares in Peshawar City for a period of two months with effect from to-day on pain of being treated as unlawful assemblies." A. P.

PRINCES AND FEDERAL COURT.

Lord Reading's Reply To Gandhiji.

NO PRIVATE TREATIES WHATSOEVER.

Final Court Of Appeal.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

In the course of to-day's discussions in the Federal Structure Sub-Committee on the Federal Court, Mahatma Gandhi asked if the Princes' treaties of cession would be public or private.

Lord Reading, replying, thought that there would be no private treaties whatsoever. He said that in dealing with such matters as ceding rights, those engaged in framing the constitution must know what treaty obligations existed between the States and the Government of India.

Lord Sankey reassured Dr. Ambedkar that questions of interpretation of the fundamental rights and minorities' rights, when included in the constitution would naturally fall within the jurisdiction of the Federal Court.

FINAL COURT OF APPEAL.

At the instance of Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan it was agreed to delete the suggestion that the Governor-General in referring questions to the Federal Court for advisory opinion "would doubtless act normally on the Ministers' advice" and at Mahatma Gandhi's request an addition was made to the paraghaph dealing with appeals to Privy Council, that "opinion has been expressed that the Federal Court should be the final court of appeal"

SAPRU'S DISAPPOINTMENT.

Committee adopted Sir Sultan Ahmed's suggestion that High Court and State Court should be eligible for [redacted] judgeship after five years in of three years and also that the qualification for State Court Judges must be the same as for High Court judges. Dr. Sapru who was supported by Sir M. Shafi, expressed disappointment that the Supreme Court for British India would not immediately be established.

SUPREME COURT

Mr. Gavin Jones disagreed and doubted if opinion in India, apart from the legal profession, unanimously favoured a Supreme Court.

Lord Sankey pointed out that if opinion was unanimous in favour of a Supreme Court, the Federal Legislature could pass a resolution establishing it without delay, but said that he proposed to record that many members were of opinion that the Supreme Court ought to be established in the very near future.

OVERTAXING JUDICIAL STRENGTH.

There was some discussion regarding the warning included in the report in this connection against overtaxing the country's judicial strength. Mr. Jinnah suggested that too much was made of it and reminded the Committee that the Federal Legislature would give full weight to all considerations when they dealt with the matter.

SANKEY AGREES WITH JINNAH.

Lord Sankey, remarking that "we do not want to teach grandmothers to suck eggs", indicated that he agreed with Mr. Jinnah's view that the point would be present in the minds of the legislators and thought that it would be sufficient if a note was made that some members of the Committee were of the opinion that if the Court was endowed with all jurisdictions which had been suggested it would need twenty-five to thirty judges.—Reuter's R. T. C. Special.

MAHATMA GIVES HIS MIND TO "MAC".

Says He Is Dissatisfied With The Assurance.

DIE-HARD CLAMOUR FOR "FIRM RULE."

Premier MacDonald's diplomatic dodges have had apparently not been of a happy nature. Mahatma Gandhi had to give him a bit of his mind when attempts to "Samjao" him were made in regard to his apprehensions.

In the presence of Mr. Baldwin and Sir Samuel Hoare Gandhiji told the British Prime Minister that he was not at all satisfied with his assurance, that he expected nothing from the Round Table Conference and that he may have to start the fight for independence when he gets back to India.

The die-hard press has already begun to clamour for "firm rule and no nonsense" in India and the "Daily Mail" declares that "the time has come for Britain to put her foot down.....".

GANDHIJI'S CONTINENTAL TOUR.

Mahatma Gandhi proposes to leave London on November 27 for the Continent, and after visiting France, Germany, Holland, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and Italy, will sail from an Italian Port by a Lloyd Triestino boat about December 27 for Bombay.

Gandhiji to-day interviewed Mr. Baldwin and Sir Samuel Hoare.

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPON DENT.)

LONDON, November 3.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald who gambled with the British electorate successfully and thereby added to the prestige of his position in the estimation of his friends, is now engaged in a gamble with Indian politicians.

The Prime Minister is anxious to see that he becomes the sa[redacted]Empire and is seek[redacted]s to rescue the disaster.

CLAMOUR FOR FIRM RULE.

Whatever glowing pictures may be drawn and however hopeful may be the outlook of certain people and parties, there is no getting away from the fact that neither Mahatma Gandhi nor any other Indian leader who has a reputation for political sagacity is optimistic.

On the other hand, Mr. MacDonald finds himself to be resting his legs on two stools wide apart. The Tory back-benchers have become quite restive, in spite of Mr. Baldwin's Gentleman's Agreement" with him over the Indian issue. Their mentality is reflected in to-day's "Daily Mail" which clamours for firm rule and no nonsense.

The paper proclaims "that the last elections have convinced the world that we are not going to surrender to sedition, and that many of our difficulties will disappear. The hour has come for Britain to put her foot down and cease to toy indulgently with treason."

"MAC" AS A WIZARD.

This is significant, coming as it does after Sir Samuel Hoare's conversations with the Premier yesterday.

The Premier is, therefore, evidently acting as a great wizard outdoing Lloyd George's record—in one breath, attempting to put his foot down firmly on the Conservative Party, and in another breath trying to "samjao" the Indian Leader in the manner he did yesterday and to-day.

Being temperamentally a moderate Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is reported to be quite satisfied with the Premier's promise to make a declaration of Britain's policy on November 11, containing "not only provincial autonomy, but something more in the Central Government." Naturally, the very vagueness of the language indicates what he meant, and neither Mahatma Gandhi nor Pandit Malaviya who conferred with him this morning would view it in the same light.

MAHATMAJI DISSATISFIED.

If the reports are true, Mahtma Gandhi told the Premier that he was totally dissatisfied with his assurance, as he was bound down by the Congress mandate.

He further told the Premier that he did not expect much from the Conference, after having spent so much labour over it.

The Premier took the opportunity to point out the difficult path that he himself has had to tread owing to the communal difficulty as well as the unmanageable crowd of Tory backbenchers.

Mahatma Gandhi is reported to have told the Premier, that as matters stand, he apprehend that he would be returning to India without any substantial gain having been obtained at St. James's Palace. Though he may have to resume the non-co-operation movement, he would not be angry either with him or any other British delegate. He would content himself with the feeling that India had not suffered enough to deserve freedom.

He is also reported to have told the Premier in the presence of Mr. Baldwin and Sir Samuel Hoare who were then with the Premier that he was more concerned with the communal problem than any one of them can imagine, and that he was still engaged in solving it.

FINAL STAGE OF R. T. C.

With the end of these conversations, the Round Table Conference may be said to have reached the final stage of the present session. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru will sail in November as after the Premier's declaration of November 11, there will not be much necessity for his stay in London.

It is reported that the Conference will last until the third week of the month and the delegates will be unable to sail on November 27.

SIR ALI IMAM LEAVING EARLY.

Sir Ali Imam sails for India on Thursday on account of failing health. Mahatma Gandhi visited him to-day at his London residence.

Federal Committee Adjourned 'Sine Die'

WON'T MEET TILL MINORITY ISSUE IS SETTLED.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The Fededal Structure Sub-Committee agreed to-day to the Federal Court report with few additions and alterations and then adjourned indefinitely.

Lord Sankey announced that the Premier, as soon as possible after returning from Lossiemouth at the beginning of next week, would assemble the members with a view to discussing the minorities and fundamental questions.

The Committee, therefore, adjourned until the conclusion of these discussions.—Reuter.

STUDENTS' DELEGATION TO INDIA

Mahatmaji's Invitation

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Nov. 4.

To-night Mahatma Gandhi met a group of foreign students, belonging to the International Student Movement Service.

The students gathered first-hand information from Mahatma Gandhi about the village life in India and wanted to know how it differed from the English village life.

They looked enthusiastic when Mahatma Gandhi invited six of them—as he put them they must necessarily be having international outlook—to take them round the Indian villages free of cost, provided they paid their passage money from Europe to India.

At the end of the meeting, Mr. Paul Ranganathan, a responsible head of the movement, informed me that they contemplated to send a Students' Delegation to India early next year.

According to their scheme, they propose to exchange visitors from the East and the West.

LEGALITY OF FINANCE BILL CHALLENGED.

—:o:—

Present Muddle Is Creation Of Government.

TRAGEDY OF FINANCE EXPERTS.

"I Will Repudiate All Debts Incurred Through Present Currency Policy," Says B. Das.

(From Our Special Correspondt.)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4.

The members of the Legislative Assembly noticed to-day signs, both visible and audible, of the change of policy in Delhi in consequence of the change of Government in England. It was the opening day of the special session convened to discuss the Supplementary Finance Bill. The Bill incorporates a minimum 25 per cent. increase of duty on all articles in addition to the surcharge on incometax and ten per cent. cut in salaries especially of the low paid officials.

FINANCE MEMBER'S DEFENCE.

The public criticisms of the Finance Bill since it was introduced in the September Session led Sir George Schuster to enter a vigorous defence of the Government proposals. But the manner in which he defended the I. C. S. and other high paid officials provoked comments in the Lobbies as clearly reflecting the policy of the Tory Government in England.

A RIGMAROLE

Sir George Schuster is believed to have spent five days and five nights in preparing his long rigmarole with which he moved the second reading of the Bill. He did not mind the ironical cheers which greeted his expressions of spirited defence for the I. C. S. in order that the Lee Concessions might not be touched.

MERCILESS PERFORMANCE.

Mian Shah Nawaz characterised Sir George Schuster's performance as merciless.

Many back benchers occupied the rest of the day. Party leaders purposely refrained from entering the list to-day. They are holding to-morrow a meeting of the Nationalists and Independents when the attitude to be adopted in respect of the various proposals will be discussed and decided.

B. DAS MAKES SUGGESTIONS.

Mr. B. Das having given notice of an amendment for the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee was the first to speak. But he did not move his motion. On the other hand he contended himself with making certain suggestions so as to give three and half crores to the hardpressed Finance Member.

Mian Shah Nawaz, who sat to-day on the front bench next to Sir Abdur Rahim, was rather eloquent and severely took the Finance Member to task for not indicating Government's view as to the salary of the future entrants to the services.

SCHUSTER TRIES HAND IN ART

Several members bemoaned the lot of the masses and agriculturists, but Sir George Schuster instead of taking notes of these points of attack kept himself merrily engaged by drawing a pencil sketch of the President for nearly an hour. It was altogether a dull day, though in a House of nearly 70 non-official members.

SIR HARI SINGH BUSY WITH NOTES.

Sir Hari Singh Gour who has been promoted to the leadership of the Nationalist Party due to the resignation of Mr. Rangachariar was seen taking copious notes. But on behalf of the Nationalists, the the principal speech will come from Mr. Shanmukham Chetty to-morrow.

SIR ABDUR RAHIM'S MOVE.

Sir Abdur Rahim might reserve himself for the day after when he probably will accuse Government for not giving effect to the final recommendations of the General Purposes Committee of which he has been the Chairman. This Committee which been recently hustled to submit its final report has recommended, I understand a reduction of another 140 lakhs.

EUROPEAN VIEWS.

Definite views of the European party have not yet crystallised. They are, however, closely watching the trend of the second reading speeches before tabling their amendments. They will undoubtedly attack the increases on incometax while helping Government to preserve the Lee Concessions for the I. C. S.

The Nationalists and Independents will surely coalesce to reduce postal rates, incometax on low paid officials and also salt tax. The attitude of minor groups will not be known for long.

The efforts of Sir Muhammad Yakub to form a small group have not taken shape. To-day he adopted to the surprise of many a rather a minatory tone at question time.

The speech of Mr. Shah Nawaz on the Finance Bill was also in refreshing contract to some of those he delivered in the Simla Session.

So long as a vacancy in the Public Service Commission is not filled a certain amount of blowing hot and cold in the same breath may be expected from some Muslim members.

Non-official attendance cannot be hopefully large until after Dipawali holidays. Till then the motion for consideration of the Bill will be under discussion.

WHIPS BUSY.

Mr. Cosgrave the new Official Whip and Rai Bahadur S. C. Mukerjee, his Deputy were both busy in the lobbies while Mr. B. Das, whip of the Nationalist Party and Mr. Sitarama Raju Secretary of the Independents, merely kept a vigilant eye on their manoeuvres.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day for special session which is the first of its kind to deal with the Supplementary Finance Bill and the first to be held in November. Attendance was not very large and hardly numbered eighty. The Lobby explanation was that as no effective vote would be needed till the 7th, members could attend leisurely.

NEW MEMBERS.

New members were sworn in amidst cheers. Sir Joseph Bhore has returned to the Assembly and so have Mr. Cosgrave, Mr. Gwynne, and Sir Frank Noyce. Captain Hirasingh has been renominated Major Nawaz Khan of Dera Ismail Khan and Major Pelly (Burma Official) are the new members.

LOAN TO BHAWALPUR

As soon as the question hour began numerous supplementary questions arose over the loan advanced by the Government of India to Bhawalpur State. The President told the House that while rules prohibited discussion of the administration of any Indian State he had admitted the question as the Assembly was justified in making enquiries regarding Indian monies loaned outside but supplementary questions must not go beyond limits.

Sir George Sschuster replying to a series of supplementary enquiries by Mr. B. Das and Mr. G. P. Singh and Sir Muhamed Yakub said that the loan was advanced to Bhawalpur State for the Sutlej Valley Scheme.

Sir Mahomed Yakub:—Has the purpose for which the loan was given been carried out?

EXPERT INQUIRY.

Finance Member:—We are initiating a thorough expert enquiry into the whole scheme as estimate of expenses had largely exceeded the original estimates and the income from the scheme has very largely fallen below the estimates. One reason was the low price of agricultural produce but there were other reasons and the Expert Committee starts work on the 20th November.

Mr. Santa Singh: Has the interest on the loan been paid regularly?

Finance Member:—It was added to the capital during the period of construction and the scheme has not yet reached a productive stage.

Mr. Santa Singh:—Is Government wiping out some portion of the debt as bad debt?

Sir George:—The question is impossible to answer until we have received the Expert Committee's report.

WAS IT FORCED?

"What is the security on which the money was advanced?

Sir George:—Revenues of the State.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed:—Is it a fact that Government forced this loan on the Bhawalpur State?

Sir George Schuster:—I do not appreciate the sense of this question. There is no reason to suggest that the loan was forced on the State. It was applied for by the State.

Sir George Schuster spoke on

(Continued on page 7.)

RECORD HURRICANE HITTING

Bradman & Bill Knock Up 102 In 24 Balls !

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, November 3.

Sydney—In a Grade cricket match here Don Bradman and Wendell Bill engaged in hurricane hitting, the pair scoring 102 in three overs of eight balls each.

An Ordinance Without Objects And Reasons.

VICEREGAL FIAT FOR THE PUNJAB.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4.

The Kashmir State (Protection against disorders) Ordinance published this afternoon is the tenth Ordinance in 1931. It is to prevent assemblies of men from proceeding from British India into the territory of the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir and promoting disorder therein.

There is no statement of object and reasons attached to the ordinance as has been the case in respect of ordinances promulgated recently. The ordinance extends to the whole of the Punjab. Clause two reads.

UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY.

"Where the District Magistrate is of the opinion that five or more persons are assembled within his district for the purpose of proceeding together into the territory of any Prince or Chief in India and that their entry into or presence in such territory is likely or will tend to cause interference with the administration of such territory or danger to human life or safety or disturbance of public tranquility or a riot or an affray within such territory he may by order in writing stating the material facts of the case direct persons to disperse.

A copy of such order shall be stuck up at a place where such persons are for the time being assembled and its contents shall be proclaimed to them with beat of drum. After the order has been so promulgated any five or more persons of persons assembled who remain assembled or who reassemble whether at or near the place of promulgation or at any distance from it shall be an unlawful assembly within the meaning of Section 141 of the Penal Code."

POWER TO POLICE.

Clause three gives power to prevent formation of such assemblies and police officers not below the rank of Sub-Inspector may require such persons to explain their purpose in assembling and if they fail to give satisfactory explanation may require them to disperse. No order under this clause will remain in force for more than two months unless otherwise directed.—A.P.

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A R6140

WANTED—EDUCATED YOUNGMEN to take Life Insurance business. Excellent chance to become successful insurance agent and to earn a decent living. Commission terms liberal. Plans attractive. Premium rates almost lowest in India. Applications invited by:—ALLIANZ UND STUTTGARTER, Life Insurance Bank Limited (Incorporated in Germany). Biggest Life Office on the European Continent. Head Office for India: Qutab Road, Delhi, Post Box No. 117.
A 3848A

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TO LET—On Khar-Road. 14th Road, Plot No. 400, ground floor of one storyed building TO LET immediately. Very airy and commodious. Accommodation one big hall with dining-room combined, two bed-rooms, two bath rooms, kitchen, privy with flush system, very sanitary and clean, facing westerly with a nice compound all round. For rent and other particulars see B. B. Poonegar on 1st Floor.
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NEW LEOPHONE No. 200 FOR SALE. Seller binding to refund money if disapproved. Await offers. Apply Box No. 1230 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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AVAILABLE—Experienced HINDU GRADUATE TUTOR. Remuneration boarding and lodging only. Write Box No. 1229, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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Books & Stamps.

SWADESHI DIRECTORY—At the suggestion of the Congress, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry have undertaken to compile an ALL INDIA SWADESHI DIRECTORY OF SWADESHI MANUFACTURES IN INDIA. All manufacturers of Swadeshi articles in this Province (excluding Sind) are requested to apply for Swadeshi Directory forms to the undersigned, and to return the same duly filled in by them at an early date. In order that the Directory may be a comprehensive one, the co-operation of all Swadeshi Manufacturers is invited. J. K. MEHTA (for Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind), Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 31, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
T 3859

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

H. MANJUNATH SHANBHAGOUE, holder of our Policy No. 13163, having notified that the said policy has either been LOST or MISPLACED and could not be traced and having requested us to issue a duplicate thereof, notice is hereby given that a duplicate policy will be issued by the Company should there be no objection recorded in our Head Office to our so doing within a month of the issue of this notice.

For the Bombay Life Assurance Co., Ltd.,
J. L. MEHTA,
Manager.

Bombay, 4-11-31.

LOST OR MISLAID.

A SHARE SCRIP, bearing No. 332, dated 15th October, 1883, in respect of one share registered No. 2736 of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Bombay at present standing in the joint names of Mr. Mohanlal Bechardas and Mrs. Kanchanlaxmi Mohanlal has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of the share should be notified within one month to the Registered Office of the Company at Oriental Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate share certificate will be issued to the undersigned.

Dated, 5th November, 1931.

MOHANLAL BECHARDAS,
KANCHANLAXMI MOHANLAL,
2nd Sutarwada,
Jaya Building,
4th Floor, Room No. 54,
Bombay No. 4.

R6151

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THE GREAT AIR-THRILLER.
"THE SKY HAWK"
featuring
JOHN GARRICK & H. CHANDLER
THE STORY OF A COWARD TO A NATION.
BUT HERO TO THE GIRL HE LOVED.

Public Notices

THE MADHORAO SCINDIA MILLS LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at No. 12/14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, on the 17th day of November, 1931, at 2-0 p.m. (S.T.) when the Liquidators will place before the Meeting, a statement with respect to the proceedings in and the position of the liquidation from the commencement of the winding up.

E. S. CURRIMBHOY,
Liquidators.

Dated, 5th November, 1931.
3874

THE MATHURADAS MILLS LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 12/14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, on the 17th day of November, 1931, at 2-5 p.m. (S.T.) when the Liquidators will place before the Meeting, a statement with respect to the proceedings in and the position of the liquidation from the commencement of the winding up.

E. S. CURRIMBHOY,
Liquidators.

Dated, 5th November, 1931.
3875

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the adjourned current (4th) Criminal [redacted] (other than those [redacted] the 5th Sessions [redacted] mence on the 20th [redacted] ber) are required to attend at the High Court on Thursday morning, the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock (S.T.)

PHEROZESHAH J. MARZBAN,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, 4th November, 1931.
3877

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Messrs. VORA & Co
AUCTIONEERS.

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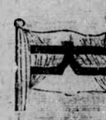

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Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
x Tango Maru	6893	31 Oct.	13 Nov.
Fushimi Maru	11000	...	@17 Nov.
*Genoa ,,	6785	12 Nov.	27 Nov.
*Tokushima Maru	5976	19 ,,	2 Dec.
Hakozaki Maru	10300	.....	@30 Nov.
Terukuni Maru	12000	.....	@ 13Dec.
[redacted]	5962	1 Dec.	14 Dec.
[redacted] Maru	10300	... ..	@28 Dec.

*Do not carry passengers.
xCalls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Katori Maru	10000	12 Nov.	29 Nov.
Kashima Maru	10000	26 ,,	13 Dec.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Taiyo Maru	22300	14 Nov.	1 Dec.
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INDIAN ROADS AND TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

Mr. Bauer's Visit To India

The Association whose registered address is 41 Nicol Road, Bombay, was formed in 1926 and registered in October 1927, having headquarters in Bombay and branches in Calcutta, Madras, Karachi, Assam, Bombay and Lahore.

The aims and objects of the Association are to promote the cause of road and motor transport development throughout India by making representations to the Government of India, Governments of Provinces, District Boards and other public bodies concerned, regarding the construction, improvement and maintenance of roads and bridges and methods of transport; to make representations to all or any of the bodies regarding the adjustment of taxation, customs duties and excise affecting motor vehicles and other modes of transport and employment of same in such a manner as to facilitate the development of motor transport throughout India; to educate the public by means of propaganda work and to create authoritative public opinion with regard to the needs of, and advantages to be derived from, improved road communications and use of motor transport.

It is with the latter object the Association has organised a lecture and exhibition of films to be given on Friday by Mr. G. F. Bauer, Manager of the Export Department of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce of America, who has been touring the Far East and is now visiting India where he will lecture at a number of the principal cities.

Mr. Bauer has with him a number of interesting films which give a good idea of road construction of all classes together with films on the manufacture of motor vehicles. He will also lecure on the starting and operating of a motor car and elements of the automobile.

Mr. Bauer will be in a position to explain the many advantages of motor transport and how it adds to man's pleasure and prosperity, also on motor traffic control, accidents and how they can be prevented.

Finally he will lecture on how roads and motor transport increase the wealth of the country and prove that no expenditure of public money contributes so much to the national wealth as that on the construction and repair of roads.

"You pay for the roads whether you have good roads or not. You pay less if you have them than if you have not. You pay less if you improve them than if you do not."

London.—The Shell Transport and Trading Company, passing an interim-dividend, announce that they have deferred consideration of the question of dividend until results of the whole year's trading are available.—Reuter's Special.

Bushire.—Airman Butler landed at Jask at 11-45 a.m. on Tuesday.—Reuter.

London.—Jockey Harry Wragg rode his 100th winner of the season this afternoon steering "Negro" to victory at Birmingham. His previous best season was in 1929 when he rode 103 winners. The figure is likely to be eclipsed this year.—Reuter.

THE INCOME TAX

Cancel Exemptions To Officials

Mr. Abdullah Haroon, M.L.A., writes:—

The Finance Member to the Government of India has introduced supplementary Finance Bill in the Legislative Assembly proposing taxation of incomes between Rs. 1000 to 1999.

This class of income was formerly assessed to tax but the said taxation was withdrawn by the income-tax amending Act of 1919 whereby till now incomes per Rs4 2000 per annum and more are only taxed. It is now proposed by the said supplementary Bill to revert to the old order. The Finance Member as announced by him expects revenue of Rs. 30,000 and 52,000 by the proposed taxation during the tively.

It was a well-known fact that persons with incomes below Rs. 2000 are mostly poor people who already on account of proportionate fall in income are hardly able to make two ends meet. Most of these persons who will be liable to tax are residing in industrial towns where already the conditions have not materially changed. The cost of living of such persons except prices of grain have not fallen to such an extent so as to give them any relief.

Besides that in order to bring this class of people to book the Government of India will have to employ a large staff to deal with them. Even ordinary skilled labourer makes Rs. 3 per day in an industrial town. Many of the employers have already reduced the salaries of their employees and this additional burden of direct taxation, in addition to other indirect taxed imposed which is already distasteful is really uncalled for.

I am quite sure that the cost of Government on staff to be employed for collection of this extra tax will be out of proportion to the revenue. If the Government is really anxious the same amount of revenue, even more, could easily be collected under the income-tax Act without any extra establishment required for this purpose.

Under section 4 of the Income tax Act all income accruing or arising or received in British India or deemed under the provision of this Act to accrue or arise or to be received in British India is liable to Income-tax Act.

Under section 60 (1) of the same Act the Governor-General in Council may by notification in the Gazette of India make an exemption, reduction in rate or other modification in respect of income-tax in favour of any class of income.

Under the said notification the following exemptions have been granted.

1. The allowance or salary paid in the United Kingdom to officers of Government on leave or duty in that country whether such allowances or salary is paid in sterling in the United Kingdom or by means of negotiable rupee on Bank of India.

2. The leave allowance or salary drawn from any Colonial treasury by officers of Government on leave or on duty in the colony.

3. Leave salary or leave allowance paid in the United Kingdom in a Colony to officers of Local authorities or to the employees of Companies or of private employees on leave in the United Kingdom or in such Colony.

4. Vacation salaries paid in the United Kingdom or in a Colony to the Judges of the High Court or of Chief Courts, to Judicial Commissioners or to other officers of Government when on vacation therein.

5. The pensions of officers of Government residing out of India drawn from any Colonial treasury or paid in the United Kingdom whether such pensions are paid in sterling or by means of negotiable rupee drafts on a Bank of India.

6. The pensions paid in the United Kingdom or in a Colony to officers of local authorities or employees of Companies or of private employees such persons or employees being resident out of India.

It will be clear that these exemptions though outside of the Act generally are in favour of higher class of people. If these are withdrawn, for retaining which there is really no reason, the Government Revenue from this alone without any extra expenses will rise by at least 'Rs 75 lakhs per annum".

Besides that there are many offices that provide tiffins to the employees. The value of this perquitive under the act is not taxed. They also grant free passages to the United Kingdom or elsewhere to the employees. Such grants if paid or remitted outside British India are not taxed. These expenses would really from addition to their salary and this should be taxed. Suitable amendment should accordingly be made in the Act.

The passage money paid to the employees in India to enable him to go on leave is liable to tax. The employees usually do not take the money themselves and but request the employees to obtain passages for them with the result tha tdeduction for amounts paid for the purpose is granted to their assessment to their employers and the said amount is not taxed in the hand of employee since the latter does not admit that as his income since he did not receive the money it having been paid direct for passage money to the carriers.

I would like the Government to ascertain and to report the amount of passage money assessed during each of the last 3 years separately in each province. I understand that the same is not taxed properly and generally escaped taxation.

The same concession is granted to Government servants. If this is brought under taxation there will be an additional revenue of atleast Rs. 25 lakhs to Government.

It would therefore be far desirable to tax those sources instead of levying tax on small income as proposed by the Finance Member.

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National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration is yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thought of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavours all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

THE PASSING WEEK.

By Our Art And Dramatic Critic

The Indian Screen Industry

A correspondent closely associated with the Indian screen industry, has examined some of the statements published last week, on this page. He has pointed out some of the inaccuracies, dwelt on the difficulties confronted by the industry and suggested the ways and means by which it could advance.

Continued Response And Interest

The communication is welcome for more reasons than one. It is indicative of the increasing popular interest in Indian industry. Surely, it is now recognised that continued interest and response from the people is the best security for the Indian industry.

"Foreign Markets" Films.

Our correspondent may be assured that we publish gladly all communications that would tend to ensure for our readers the maximum of accuracy. As to the "foreign markets" for Indian films —referred to by our correspondent, he would be glad to know that technical efficiency has always been insisted in these columns as a condition precedent for the production of all Indian film meant for "foreign markets."

Practicable Suggestions

It may be hoped that our correspondent along with all those interested in the national advancement of the screen art and industry will continue to help the producers, the players and the play-goers with their practicable suggestions, comment and appreciations.

"Talkies Of Women"

For Women By Women

Look around the audience at your kinema and count the heads of the feminine fans.

Eve's "pin money' (the days when she placed her faith in these uncertain sartorial accessories having apparently passed with the other mysteries of feminine contour and adornment) keeps the stars and the movie magnates in the luxury to which they are not accustomed.

So, inevitably, "the talkies 'of women, for women and by women" cry has gone up in the studios. The sex war has broken out on the film front.

Hollywood, where women are becoming an increasing power in picture production, is thinking of installing more women directors. No less a person than Mary Pickford is mentioned as a leader of the new feminist invasion. The erstwhile "world's sweetheart" has been threatening to pack her make-up box and take over a megaphone.

AN ELSTREE EXPERIMENT.

Well, Mrs. Fairbanks has been in the pictures since the early days and she ought to know how to handle a movie.

At Elstree, Jacqueline Logan, the American film star and ex-journalist is to direct one of her own stories, 'Strictly Business.' She will be the first movie actress-director to work in Britain.

A few weeks ago I told movie moguls that Auriol Lee, who has made a great reputation here as a stage producer through Van Druten's plays, had all the qualifications for a successful film director. Now Hollywood has snapped her up and she is to go to America this year to make three films. Elstree will learn in time.—"Picturegoer."

"AMERICAN TRAGEDY"

Banned In Bratin

Censor Not The Sole Judge

The Censor has just distinguished himself once more by placing his puritanical taboo on Paramount's production of the Dreiser novel. "An American Tragedy." As this is admittedly one of the outstanding talkies of the year, filmgoers will be interested to learn that they may not be permitted to see it. And all because the Censor considers that it might corrupt their already shocking morals!

The theme of "An American Tragedy" is concerned solely with the demoralising influence of conditions peculiar to the United States, so I do not understand how the film could possibly be considered dangerous to adult audiences in this country. In any case, the public is tired of allowing the Censor to judge and condemn films by his notoriously indiscriminating rule-of-thumb methods. The banning of "Outward Bound" (since passed for exhibition by countless local authorities) will not readily be forgotten.

Film critics and patrons demand the right to judge "An American Tragedy" for themselves.—"Film Weekly."

The Bengali Theatre

In 1930.

II.

(BY SATYENDRA PRASAD BOSE.)

Mr. Bhaduri closed down, continues Sjt. S. P. Bose in his article in the current number of the "Theatre", Bangalore—the Natiya Mandir

Mr. Bhaduri closed down the Natyamandir on April 1—a notable event of the year—a fortnight after the sixth anniversary of his theatre. In the speech referred to above, Mr. Bhaduri further said that his exit from the theatre world was only temporary, and hoped that some day he would be able to give fuller expression to his dramatic aspirations. This was followed by his sudden appearance, with some of the actors and actresses of his own staff, on the stage of the Star Theatre an event which made the Bengali playgoers extremely happy, but also puzzled them. Here Mr. Bhaduri appeared in the leading roles of *Karnarjun* written by Mr. Apa-resh Mookerjee, which had a run about 500 nights in 1924-26, *Seeta* by Mr. Jogesh Choudhury—the drama which brought fame and fortune to Mr. Bhaduri in his own theatre, and *Shorashi* and *Mantra Shakti* (two dramatised novels of Mr. Sarat Chatterjee and Mrs. Anurupa Devi respectively). Before the public could ascertain on what terms and conditions Mr. Bhaduri had ageed to serve the Star Theatre, he entered into an agreement with an American impresario, Mr. Carl Reid and sailed for New York *viz* Karachi in the middle of September with twenty-six male and female artistes. Mr. Bhaduri was to have opened his plays on Broadway stage on October 27. but the engagement had to be postponed, partly because the men who took the Bhaduri troupe to America backed out a d failed him at the last moment, and partly because some of the scenery for *Seeta* were left behind while being shipped from Calcutta to New York. In this connection, the American press was full of caustic comments and a section of the Bengali press started a scurrilous campaign to discredit the dramatic abilities of Mr. Bhaduri as if his reputation solely depended on what a foreign public, ignorant of the language and traditions of Bengal, thought or said of a man who has already impressed his own countrymen with his dramatic genius.

NEW DRAMAS.

With the break-up of the Natyamandir, the number of playhouses in Calcutta was reduced to only three. Of these the Star and the Monomohan Theatre are of established reputation for serious plays, while the Minerva Theatre is being generally reputed as a house for light farces and musical comedies. During 1930 seven new plays were undertaken by the authorities of the Monomohan Theatre of which *Gairik Pataka* (The Ochre Flag) by Mr. Sachindra Sen-Gupta and *Karagar* (The Prison House) by Mr. Manmatha Roy are the most notable. Both writers are young, and *Gairik Pataka* is Mr. Sen-Gupta's first production. Its subject matter is the story of Shivaji and the setting-up of the Maratta kingdom. As a drama, it cannot rank with those of the first class, but its stage-representation has been immensely and unexpectedly successful in the sense that opening on the 28th June of last year it had a run of seventeen nights in one month and fifty nights in two and a half months. Previous record was put at fifty nights in five months. but the *Gairik Pataka* has easily beaten them all. After six months of continued success—four days a week—it has still been drawing full house, and it is still expected to continue to do so for a considerable time more. The most outstanding reason for its great success is apparently due to the fact that the presen political movement has also found an echo in the drama, which is not surprising, considering the birth of historical-cum-political drama in Bengal during the last Swadeshi movement of 1905. The play has a great appeal to the patriotic sentiments of the audience. Another reason is that there have been successful attempts at realism in the production which is very necessary for successful stage-representation. In *Karagar* also, which tells the story of Kansa and the imprisonment of Basudeva and his wife Devaki, the mother of Shree Krishna, the reasons have been the same. It was opened on the last Christmas day, and the rush for tickets is still very great. It is now playing to full house at every performance. In the leading roles of both Sivaji and Kansa appears Mr. Nirmalendu Lahiri who is recognised to be the next best actor after Mr. Bhaduri. His fine figure and beautiful physique, impressive voice and occasional touches of originality assure for him a great future as an actor. The other new dramas produced at the Monomohan Theatre during the year are *Jehangir*, *Muhua* (by the author of *Karagar*) *Muktir Upaya* (by Rabindranath Tagore) and *Meghnath*. Revivals include some of the best works of Bankim Chatterjee, the great Bengali novelist of the last century and of Giris Chandra Ghose, *Seetram*, *Raj Simha*, *Chandrasekhar* of the former, and *Baltidan*, *Profulla*, *Pandav Gaurab*, *Pandaver Agnatabas* and *Grihalakshmi* of the latter.

(To Be Continued.)

DELHI, FIRST LOCATION

For "Bengal Lancer"

Mr. Schoedsack's Preparations

It has been reported that the first location scenes in India for Paramount's "Lives of a Bengal Lancer" will be made near Delhi, says a cable received last week from Ernest B. Schoedsack. That much-travelled camera adventurer is now in Calcutta with the motion picture expedition which left Hollywood early in July. He is preparing to transport his party and equipment 850 miles into the Delhi territory, where the cameras will start cranking away at tigers, elephants, maharanees and such things as soon as government and military arrangements are completed.

Mr. Schoedsack, who is long, lean and excessively modest on the subject of Mr. Schoedsack, is accompanied by his wife, a brother, two camera men and a friend. The present expedition is his fifth. He filmed "Chang" in Siam, "Grass" in Persia, and the exteriors for "The Four Feathers" in the African Sudan with Merian C. Cooper. "Rango", his last picture, emerged from a little ten-month jaunt by himself into the further upland jungles of Sumatra. The specific purpose of his Indian adventure is to film a Bengal tiger hunt. Most of the "Lives of a Bengal Lancer" will be made right on the Paramount lot in Hollywood, with Clive Brook among the chief actors.

Indian Studios

FILMS FOR "FOREIGN MARKETS"

Talkie Defects Analysed.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was surprised to read inaccurate news about some cine studios in a responsible and widely read paper like yours. All who know the cine studios' movements and even the proprietors of the respective cinema companies must have laughed in their sleeves on reading the 'Indian Studio Notes' appearing in the issue of October 29th 1931. I beg to point out a few of the inaccuracies.

RANJIT FILM CO.: It is stated that "Mr. Shah has already started shooting of his second talkie 'Sati-Sita' and expected to be ready for release in November." The fact is Mr. Shah has returned the talkie apparatus with which he produced the first talkie to the proprietor of the same as it has gone out of order. As Mr. Shah has not got any other machine in his possession, I am told, he has placed an order for a new recording Set which is expected in Bombay after about two months, on receipt of which Mr. Shah hopes to start work, and has accordingly made the necessary arrangements.

SHARADHA FILM CO.: Here again the facts are far from what is stated in your columns. The Recording Set for this company which arrived here some three months ago is still lying idle as some parts which have gone out of order, have not yet been received from Germany. Therefore, the report that "Mr. Dave has also started his first talkie "Sashee-Punhoo" a popular drama full of stunts and thrilling incidents," is without foundation.

I have only indicated some of the inaccuracies.

While in this connection I wish to say a few words regarding foreign markets for Indian films. I have very often seen press reports that some films are being produced for the international market. Well-informed people know that the Indian Film Industry is still very backward compared with the West and has not attained that high standard necessary to be able to produce films for the international market. Some of the silent pictures which were produced ostensibly for foreign market have met with complete failure. I have definite information about one such typical film which was screened to the exhibitors in Germany and totally rejected by them as the quality of photography and continuity of the manuscript was far below the mark. When that is the fate of silent pictures, it is idle for the Indian film producers to think of international market for their talkie productions at the present stage.

THREE LESSONS.

The poor quality of the Indian films is due among other reasons to: (1) the cheap type of talkie apparatus possessed by most of the Indian producers; (2) want of good sound-proof studios; (3) lack of up-to-date film-printing laboratories. The above are all the result of lack of necessary capital. Another very important reason for the backward state and low standard of Indian films is that efficient and technically well-trained people are very, very few, and are hardly entertained by the film producers in this country for recording sound films. It is a well-known secret that the talkies produced in Bombay have not met with any measure of success except in the case of a few whose success is more due to their novelty than their quality. I make bold to say that these films will not and cannot become a success unless the defects mentioned above are removed.

I hope the above remarks will catch the eye of the Indian Film Producers and will tend to raise the standard of Indian films.

Every well-wisher of the film industry, I am sure, will be glad to see that the news that appears in your popular paper should not escape the attention of the impartial art and dramatic critic responsible for the theatre page who takes every pain to give all possible support to the nation's struggling industry.—Yours, etc.,

"WELL WISHER."

Indian Studio Notes.

PARAMOUNT FILMS.

The work of producing silent picture has commenced. The Maiden production will be "The Immortal Warrior," which is expected to be completed in about 3 weeks. Simultaneously, arrangements are being made for the shooting of a stunt picture "Gay-Bandit".

GENERAL PICTURES CORPORATION (MADRAS).

Their latest production "Leila", a screen version of Reynold's Novel, depicting the romance of a fairy who lived in ancient Arabia. This has been taken out in two parts of 18 reels. This will shortly be released in Bombay.

H. M. V. New Records

Marathi And Hindusthani

(By Gandhav.)

Mustak Hosain (P 13540) is a popular artist in the North India as a Gazal singer. He presents two Kavahs. A good voice and clear words enhance the value of his songs.

Mr. Shanker Rao Vyas (P13541) presents "Bhairavi" and "Malkaus" Taranas. His rendering is clear and satisfactory.

Master Vasant (P13542) is not known to be a good 'Khayal' singer his rendering of 'Durga and Purvi' is not satisfactory. Firstly, his double tan occuring too often looks monotonous. Secondly, repetition of the same word in a 'Bol Tan' is a sign of bad composition.

Miss Metab Jan of Jungad has a good voice but a bit manly. Both 'Bagesari' and 'Durga' are well executed. (P13543).

Miss Laxmibai of Baroda is giving very good songs and her "Shuratia Dekhe Bina" is worth hearing. Her sweet and forceful voice, good expression, and clear "Tan" make her songs very impressive (P13544).

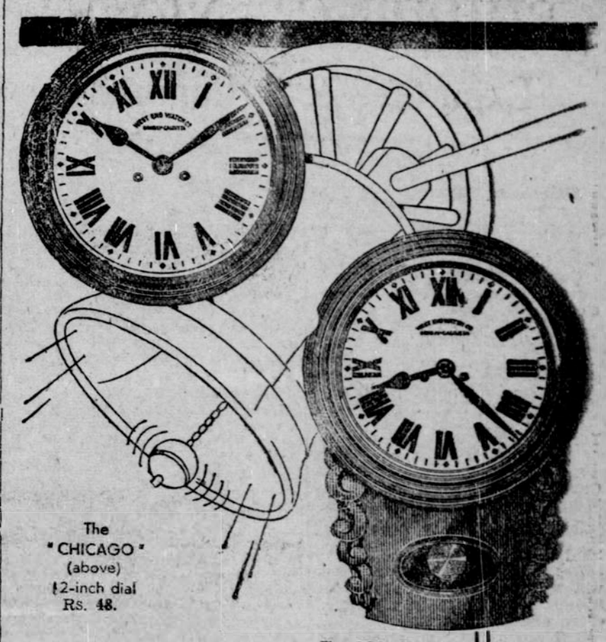
Miss Akkubai of Belgaum snows some progress this time. Her voice is less starained, yet "Bakhari tan" appears here and there. Her two songs are from 'Todi' and 'Jeevanpuri.' (P13545).

Miss Akkubai of Athani has a suitable voice for recording. She sings Multani and Bahar (P13546).

Master Dinanath (P13536) sings "Pahadi" well. Graceful but unusual jumps and clear "mend" are prominent all through. The other song is from the Marathi stage.

Master Shantaram (13538) sings two songs from the Marathi Drama Varvanchana gdacefully.

Mr. Govind Rao Tambe, one of the foremost harmonium players, presents "Kafi" and "Tilak Kamod." His small graceful tans are peculiar to him. The recording is rather defective.



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Nov. 5.
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City of Paris, McMillan, Karachi.

LOADING.
Nov. 4.
Steamer Nagina for Colombo
Steamer Maloja for Sydney
Steamer Bandra for Busrah
Steamer Silverelm for New York.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Maloja:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Maloja, is expected to arrive here to-day at 10 p.m. from London with the outward mails of the 22nd ultimo, a general cargo and 567 passengers and hence she will sail on Friday morning for Sydney etc. with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Shwedagon: The I B P Company's steamer Shwedagon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S S Garada:—The B I S N Company's steamer Garada, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S City of Paris: The K N Company's steamer City of Paris will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

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4 Vasna, Busrah, 6-11, M. N. Co
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Hatimura Rangoon N F M M & Co.
CR Garada, Calcutta, 4-11 M M & Co.
D-E Storviken Tuticorin, N F, Scindia S. N. Co..
G Oosteappelle M'Coast, 5-11, Merchant S. N. Co.
M Netravati N F, N F, B S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED FROM LONDON.
Maloja, 6-11 P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind, 13-11, P & O, S N Co.
Rawalpindi, 20-11, P & O S N Co.
Malwa 20-11, P & O S N Co.
Viceroy of India, 27-11, P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Mundra 5-11, M M and Co.
FROM GOTHENBURG
Sumatra, 16-11, L Edwards Ltd.
Japan, 28-12 L Edwards Ltd.
FROM LIVERPOOL
California, 9-11 G T Co.
Castalia 30-11 G T Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Barenfels 7-11. L Edward Ltd.
Wachtfels 14-11 L Edward Ltd.
Argenfels 28-11 L Edward Ltd.
FROM ROTTERDAM.
Djambi 4-11 L Edward Ltd.
FROM NEW YORK.
Yomachichi 7-11 L Edwards Ltd.
C/Carlise 20-10 F F Campbell & Co.
C/Bedford 14-11 F F Campbell & Co.
C/Florence 27-11 F F Campbell & Co.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Geneva Maru 15-10, N Y Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 9-11, O. S. Kaisha Ltd.
Celebes Maru 24-11 O. S. Kaisha.
Tokushima Maru, 19-11, N Y Kaisha.
Naldera 20-11 P and O S N Co.
FROM AUSTRALIA.
Narkunda 6-11 P and O S N Co
FROM DURBAN
Karagola 7-11 MM & Co.
Karanja 21-11 M M & Co.
FROM JAVA.
India 21-10. M Italiana.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON
FOR LONDON.
Ranpura, 14-11. P & O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOTH.
Mundra N F, M M and Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Schwargenfels, N F, L Edward, Ltd.

FOR TRIESTE.
Tevre N F L T Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL
Baron, Newland, N F G T Co.
Elysia 8-11 G T Co.
FOR KOBE
Mirzapore, N F. P and O S N Co.
Tago Maru, 13-11 Kaisha
FOR NEW YORK.
C/o Carlisle, N F F F Campbell & Co.
Silverelm N F, Volkart Bros.
FOR BUSRAH
Vasna 6-11 M M and Co.
Bandra 11-11 M M and Co
FOR CALCUTTA
Gharinda, N F M M & Co.
Stoviken N F, S S N Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Hatimura N F M M and Co.
Ranee, T. M. and Co.
FOR COLOMBO
Nagria N F, M M and Co.

STEAMERS FIXED
FOR LONDON
Ranpura, P & O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Mundra M M and Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Tevere L T Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Schwarzenfels N F L Edward, Ltd.
FOR LIVERPOOL
Baron Newland, N F G T Co.
Elysia G T Co.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Mirzapore, N F P and O S. N. Co.
Tango Maru, N. Y. Kaisha.
FOR NEW YORK.
C/o Carlisle, F F Campbell Co.
Silverelm Volkart Bros.
FROM BUSREH
Vasna M M and Co.
Bandra M M and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA
Sharmila, M M & Co.
Stouvike N F S S N Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Hatimara, N. F. M. M. and Co.
Rence, T M Co.
FOR COLOMBO.
Nagnia M M and Co
GENERAL LANDING DATES.
Storviken 3-11-31
Vasna 3-11-31

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Nov. 4.

S.S. Rajputana for Marseilles: 2000 cwts myrabollams P Mathradas and Co.

For London:—12 cases bristles B Lawrie and Co.

S.S. Mundra for Dunkirk:—2000 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

For Leith:—200 tons mangenese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

S.S. Elysia for Liverpool:—2 bales cotton yarn Swadeshi Mills Ltd; 300 bales cotton thread waste M. Mafatlal and Co.; 40 bales cotton thread waste A L Zaveri.

For Glasgow:—8 bales cotton yarn Swadeshi Mills Ltd.

For Barcelona: 100 cwts yellow millet T S Thadani and Sons; 100 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo; 75 bales cotton raw Vakharia and Co; 275 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Marseilles: 29 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd.

For Manchester:—200 bales cotton thread waste M Mafatlal and Co.; 131 bales cotton fly M Narottamdas and Co.; 50 bales cotton fly M Chandulal and Co.; 50 bales cotton fly A L Zaveri.

S.S. Schwarzenfels for Antwerp;—90 bales hemp Graham Tdg. Co.

For Rotterdam:—1890 cwts linseed oil cakes and 940 cwts ground nuts H Rawji and Co.; 55 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co.

For Bremen:—3300 cwts joowari K Devchand and Co.; 65 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Gothenburg:—50 bales hemp Graham Trading Co.

For Hamburg:—56 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 79 bales cotton fly Textile Products Ltd.

S.S. Silverelm for New York:—81 cwts sandal wood S Nowroji and Co.; 20 cwts gum olibanum P Kooverji and Co.; 606 cwts fleaseed, 7 cwts salvia seed, 21 cwts mustard seed and 22 cwts niger seed A Virji and Co.; 200 bales cotton waste M Narottamdas and Co.

For Marseilles:—7000 cwts castor seed K Devchand and Co.; 200 cwts groundnuts K Bhatchand and Co.; 1800 cwts groundnuts S M Rajgor and Co.

For Philadelphia:—343 bales wool raw Shamji Mal.

For Houstan:—175 bales cotton thread waste B Mahasukhram & Co

S.S. Tevere for Trieste:—10000 cwts groundnuts Ralli Bros.; 110 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co.

For Fiume:—165 bales cotton raw E Spinner and Co.

For Venice: 125 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S.S. Maloja for Melbourne:—50 bales cotton raw C and Thackersey Ltd.

For Sydney:—50 tons asphalt The Mawton-Vernon; 10 cwts curry powder M Poonjiaji and Son.

For Adelaide: 100 tons asphalt The Mawson-Vernon and Co.

S.S. Mirzapore for Shanghai:—215 cwts sandal wood S Nowroji and Co.; 509 bales cotton raw D Sassoon and Co.; 234 bales cotton raw Vakharia and Co.

For Osaka:—300 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S.S. Tango Maru for Kobe:—30 cwts sandal wood S Nowroji and Co.; 100 bales cotton raw A Khimji and Co.

For Shanghai:—200 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 750 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co.

For Hongkong:—27 cwts isinglass Grindlay and Co

IMPORTS.
Bombay, November 4.

Trenenfels agents L. Edwards, Ltd., from Hamburg:—220 cases beer; 110 cases lamp parts; 256 cases ply wood; 450 cases slates; 102 cases glassware; 212 cases Sewing machinery; 50 cases merchandise; 50 cases iron flanges; 196 cases E'ware; 925 cases vegetable products; 20 cases lamps; 75 cases camphor; 20 cases ghee; 03 cases medicine; 70 cases paper; 50 cases hardware; 188 cases unsweetened milk; 133 cases chinaware; 175 bdle Y. M. squares; 590 bdle Y. M. circles; 396 bdle. Y. M. sheets; 112 dms. M. A. Foil; 1500 dms. whale oil; 38 dms. colour; 1027 dms. chemicals; 320 dms. dyes; 58 bales wood pulp boards; 886 bdle aspen logs; 233 bdle copper sheets.

From Bremen:—62 bdle. brass ware; 25 bdle ultramarine; 90 bdle iron wire; 182 bdle. hinges; 98 bdle. nails; 228 bdle. plates; 250 bdle. epsom salt; 142 bdle ironware; 234 bdle. pipes; 214 bdle. tubes; 317 loose fire bricks; 640 cases slates; 100 bdle. copper sheets; 144 brls. mortar; 349 cases beer; 210 cases motor and cycle covers.

From Antwerp:—250 dms. edible fats; 382 dms. chemicals; 1820 dms. dyes dry; 440 dms. paste; 60 cases syrup; 180 cases nails; 1425 bdle. galvd. sheets; 355 bdle. steel channels; 2310 bdle. steel sleepers; 973 bdle. steel ties; 518 bdle. steel bars; 116 bdle. steel flats; 441 bdle. steel joists; 350 bdle. steel rods; 20017 bdle. steel hoops; 80 cases soap; 40 cases wine; 450 cases vegetable products; 186 bdle. tiles; 268 bdle. zinc sheets; 2000 bdle. angles; 100 bdle poles; 150 bdle copper sheets; 120 cases beer; 90 cases medicine; 280 bags dextrine; 253 cases brandy.

From Port Said:—150 cases fruits.

MYSORE GOVERNMENT AND REDUCTION IN SALARIES.

Cut In Pays Over Rs. 40.

(From Our Correspondent).

BANGALORE, Nov. 3.

The Mysore Government have issued orders, directing the following sliding scale of reduction in salaries of Government servants which has taken effect from 1st instant:—No reduction under Rs. 40; exceeding Rs. 40 and up to and inclusive Rs. 100 five per cent; exceeding Rs. 100 and upto and inclusive Rs. 350 seven and half per cent; exceeding Rs. 350 ten per cent.

The Government observe that this order will be reconsidered in June 1933, or earlier if financial situation improves. The estimated savings, as a result of reduction in salaries sanctioned, will be about six and half lakhs for a full year and about four lakhs during current year. This reduction does not apply to officers whose emoluments are fixed for a specified period, under special service contracts, but the Government says it is open to such officers to make voluntary reductions in their salaries.

Berar Not To Remain Under Autocratic Rule

(From Our Correspondent).

AMRAOTI, Nov. 3.

At a public meeting of Ellichpur Camp citizens held in Gandhi chouk on Monday under presidentship of Sjt. Kane, Pleader, Mr. P. Y. Deshpande, President of the Berar Youth League explained the aims and objects of youth movement in the country. Dr. Bhojraj President of the District Congress Committee made a strong note of warning against the idea of retrocession of Berar to any despotic ruler Hindu or Musalman when Berarians have so hardly struggled for complete independance hand in hand with the Congress.

PLIGHT OF BERAR PEASANTS.

The agrarian situation of Berar has received the attention of the local Congress authorities. They are urging upon the Government for a full remission of land-tax to avoid a crisis. Owing to incessant rains and heavy floods, they contend the peasants have suffered much, and it was impossible to expect anything from them.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Narayanganj (Dacca)—Two young men entered the shop of Joygovind, a local merchant, on Monday evening, when the employees were adjusting accounts, attacked them and at the point of revolvers, robbed them of Rs. 500 and ran away.—A. P.

Dacca—Prabodh Chandra Majumdar, President of the Medical Students' Union, was arrested this morning in connection, it is understood, with the Dunro outrage.—A. P.

Madras—Over 200 Buddhists of Ceylon arrived in Madras on Tuesday morning *en route* to Northern India on pilgrimage—A. P.

Calcutta—A public meeting of Calcutta citizens in Albert Hall, on Tuesday evening, Mr. Subash Chandra Bose presiding, adopted a resolution deploring terrorist outrages and appealing to the revolutionary element in the Province to rally round the Congress banner and to follow its creed and programme.—A. P.

Quetta—The death occurred on Tuesday morning of the Khan of Kalat. A. P.

New Delhi—The Government of India have decided to present the relic of Buddha found at Taxila, to the Mahabodhi Society at Sarnath, near Benares, on the occasion of the opening, in the presence of Buddhist pilgrims from all parts of the world, of the Buddhist temple built by the Society. The ceremony takes place from the 11th to 13th November.—A. P.

Madras—The Madras High Court, on Tuesday, admitted the revision petition filed against the judgment of the Sub-Magistrate of Saidapet awarding two months' rigorous imprisonment to S. S. Iyer, formerly Secretary, B. N. Railway Employees' Union.—A. P.

A public meeting was held at Malkapur on Sunday to protest against the unjust taxation of the Committee. A resolution censuring the Municipality for preparing "an unjust and partial list" was unanimously passed.

A Horticultural and Poultry Show will be held in Hyderabad on the same lines as last year from 9th February to 11th February 1932. Particulars and prospectus can be had from the Secretary of the Show, Office of the Director of Agriculture, Hyderabad, Deccan.

An inter-caste dinner which has created a sensation at Borsad was held on Sunday at Bodal Antyaj Ashram, when the marriage ceremony of Sjt. Jivanlal Champanaria, a Congress worker and a "Snatak" of the Gujarat Vidyapith, was celebrated with a widow of his caste.

Shastri Magnalal Ganpatiram, Asst. Professor of Sanskrit, Deccan College, Poona, was presented with a farewell address by the Pushti-Margiya Vaishnavas of Poona, at the hands of His Holiness Shri Gokalnathji Maharaj of Bombay, who spoke highly of the contribution of Shastriji to the dissemination of the Pushtimargiya literature.

The Secretary, the Congress Textile Mills Exemption Committee writes that the Pulgaon Spg. & Wvg. Mills have agreed to restore the cut effected in the wages of their operatives, last June.

Calicut—The Hon. V. Ramdas, Pantulu formally opened the second Kerala Swadeshi Exhibition on Sunday.

Cuttacg—The local Uriya students have been carrying on a strong agitation for some time for the amalgamation of all Uriya speaking districts into a separate province.

Sjt. Purshottamdas Surchand, a well-known person of Dhrangadhra whose boycott was recently declared by the Wadhwan Committee, having accepted the terms of the Boycott Committee, Dhrangadhra Praja Mandal has advised the Wadhwan Committee to waive his boycott.

Belgaum—Recently, shop coolies in the local market suddenly downed tools as a protest against the lowering of their wages. Negotiations were started and after some discussion a committee of ten persons was appointed to settle the dispute. The strikers then resumed work.

The Madras Slums Committee lately suggested that the Corporation Health Officer should send up proposals for the improvement of the "Cheries" and that a sum of Rs. 10,000 be set apart for the purpose of improvemena every year.

MR. KASLE'S OPERATION TO TAKE PLACE IN BOMBAY

Mr. Nariman's Assurance To Sessions Judge

(From Our Correspondent).

MEERUT, Nov. 1.

It may be remembered that the Additional and District Sessions Judge, trying the Meerut Conspiracy case, issued an order giving Mr. Kasle ten days for making arrangements for operation in Bombay. Mr. Kasle availed himself of the presence of Mr. K. F. Nariman in Delhi, in connection with the meeting of the Congress Working Committee. Mr. Kasle wrote to him explaining the situation in which he was placed. Mr. Nariman was kind enough to pay a visit on Friday last. He saw the Judge in his chamber, and assured him that proper arrangements would be made for Mr. Kasle in Bombay. On his assurance the learned Judge gave Mr. Kasle 5 days more in order to complete the arrangements but he insisted that in case Mr. Kasle went to Bombay for his operation, he will have to furnish another surety for Rs. 1000/ and that he will not ask from Government any travelling and other expenses. Yesterday it is understood, the Sessions Judge, as well as Mr. Kasle received telegrams from Bombay that necessary arrangements have been made in the Congress Hospitals It is believed that the Judge wired back in reply that he would allow Mr. Kasle to proceed to Bombay on his receiving an assurance from the House Surgeon, Congress Hospital, Bombay.

The Additional and District Sessions' Judge called upon Mr. Ghate an accused in the Meerut Conspiracy case why his bail should not be cancelled in view of the fact that he had recovered from illness. Mr. Ghate requested the Judge to grant him a few days, in order to enable him to engage counsel to argue his case and to enable him to procure medical certificates from Bombay doctors who attended him during his illness

IMPRESSION OF DHARAM SHIKSHA.

Two small boy students belonging to respectable families, aged 9 and 10 years fled away from their houses in order to become "Sadhus," and relinquish all worldly belongings. It appears that the boys were greatly impressed by the teachings of Dharam Shiksha taught in their schools, and were convinced that the world was a vain dream. They got away under the pretext of going to school and traversed about thirty miles on foot, when they began to realise that the world was after all not altogether as alleged in their religious books. They were, however, brought back fully disillusioned and penitent.

CONGRESSMEN FOR COMING ELECTION.

The town Congress Committee, Meerut, has nominated the following to stand on Congress tickets in the coming elections of local Municipal Board in December:—1st ward Pt. Inder Mani and Seth Gopi Nath, 2nd ward Ram Kirpal Singh, 3rd ward Mr. Giri Lal and Ch. Khushi Ram, 4th ward Ram Sahai Vaid and 5th ward Shrimati Satya Vati and Phul Singh Jaini.

MATUNGA VYAYAM SHALA

Opening Ceremony Of New Premises.

The opening ceremony of the New Premises of the Matunga Vyayam Shala, situated at Lady Hardinge Road was performed by Mr. K. M. Munshi on Sunday morning. The premises were beautifully decorated with National flags and leaves.

Mr. I. S. Patel traced the history of the institution, how under difficult circumstances it had passed and now the management were able to have a building of their own. He requested Mr. Munshi to father the institution among other babies.

Mr. Munshi congratulated the management for possessing a building of its own and impressed upon the audience the necessity for good development of the body in order to have a sound mind. He also drew attention of the organisers not to neglect to cater the needs of the ladies for physical training. He wished every success to the institution and declared the premises open.

Mr. S. B. Fadia read the report of the institution and statement of the building account. He appealed to the residents of the locality to contribute their mite to meet the deficit. He appreciated the services rendered by Seth Ratilal, Balabux Birla and Harilal among others for pioneering the institution.

THIRD LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

LAHORE, Nov. 2.

The third conspiracy case, in which eight young men stand charged with having distributed posters at several public meetings inciting people to commit murders, was resumed to-day before Mr. E. S. Lewis Additional District Magistrate. The accused were unrepresented.

The Magistrate at the outset informed Krantikumar and Tikram Sukhan that he could put both of them in B class tentatively pending investigation as regards their status, but both the accused declined to avail themselves of the offer on the ground that they did not want a special privilege for themselves. All the accused made an application complaining against the treatment meted out to them in jail. They asked that they should be allowed to have interviews with their relatives or they should be released on bail. Further they should be provided with counsel at Government expense. They threatened to go on hunger strike and would refuse to attend court from to-morrow if their grievances were not redressed. The Magistrate promised to pass orders on their application to-morrow.—A. P.

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A WONDERFUL TONIC RESTORATIVE.
This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry of this country, but it is greatly patronised by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per Tin containing 32 Pills: Rs. Ten only.
DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, RAJKOT (Kathiawar).
Stocked by Messrs KEMP & CO. LTD., Bombay and Messrs. MAHASUKHLAL CHIMANLAL & CO., Princess Street.

GAMBLING AND DIVALI.

Lahore Police Raid Den.

LAHORE, Nov. 3.

With the approach of the Divali festival gambling in the city is on the increase. Last weekend a police party raided a gambling den and arrested 22 persons, said to be gamblers. Various articles were also seized.

It is stated that a constable was assaulted at the time of the raid.—A.P.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m. Preliminary meeting re: Formation of the Safety First Council, office of the General Motors, India, Limited, Sewri 4-30 p.m.

S. S. MALOJA, with the English mails of October 22, due at 10 p.m.

FRIDAY, November 6.

Lecture on Roads and Motor Transport, by Mr. G. F. Bauer, Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot presiding, Royal Opera House, Queen's Road, 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, November 7.

S. S. NARKUNDA with outward mails sails at 1 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notification Column.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME: 12 noon Gramophone Records; 5 p.m. Gramophone Records; 9-20 p.m. Classical and Light Music by Mr. Patwardhan (of Gandharv Natak Mandali) with Dattaram Parwatker.

POSTAL NOTICE: Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per extra S. S. "Sirza" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Saturday the 7th instant.

COUNCIL MEETING.

The adjourned urgent meeting of the Council of the B.P.C.C. will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. S.T. at the Congress House.

B.P.C.C. COUNCIL: A special meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held at the Congress House at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Thursday) to select the official candidates of the B.P.C.C. for the ensuing Municipal Election.

"" WARD DIST. C.C.: The postponed meeting of the Council of Management of "F" Ward District Congress Committee will be held on Thursday the 5th instant at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's Office in Parel. This meeting will also be considered as monthly meeting.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CRACKERS

The Boycott of foreign Crackers is vigorously cadried out in Matunga by the Matunga Vanarsena by picketing the cracker shops daily and by taking out processions every day.

PUBLIC MEETING IN "C" WARD: Under the auspices of the Bombay Kumar Dal and the "C" Ward District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at 9-0 p.m. (S.T.) near Mumbadevi Fuwara. Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Mr. N. B. Deshpande and others will speak on "Crackers and Waste of Money". Shriyut Motichand G. Kapadia will preside.

"F" WARD D. C. C. AND PRABHAT PHERI: The 'Prabhat Feri' was started by "F" Ward D. C. C. on Sunday last under the supervision of Mr. Kondaya and the members of the camp has decided to continue it on each and every Sunday and holiday. Those who desire to take part in the Prabhat Feri' should apply at the office of the Wadala Camp, (near Vithal Mandir.)

DIPLOMA EXAM. IN SEWING AND CUTTING: Recently the students in the Final-Year course (two years' instruction) in sewing and cutting classes of the Industrial School of the Mahila Seva Mandal, Parel of the Social Service League were examined in theory and practice. The names of the students who passed the examination are as follows in order of merit: (1) Miss Rebeca Levi, (2) Miss Sunderbai Pitale, (3) Miss Milka Aaron and (4) Miss Sera Soloman.

ARYA KANYA MAHAVIDYALAYA

A performance of physical feats, dialogues and garbas will be given by the girls of Arya Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Baroda for the merchants of Mulji Jetha Market to-day (Thursday) at 8 p.m. under the presidentship of Seth Harjivan Valji in the hall of Mulji Jetha Market.

SWADESHI EXHIBITION AT BANDRA.

It is understood that a Swadeshi Exhibition will be organised towards the end of December in Bandra.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY: During the week-ended 31st October the total mortality 497 was 10 less than in the preceding week. the death rate registered was 22.2 The mortality for the 44th week of 1930 was 444 and death rate 17.8 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1926-30 was 546 and death rate 21.9. Out of the total deaths 158 were among infants under one year of age.

SESSION JUDGE'S REFERENCE TO HIGH COURT

Question Of Four Accused In Chirner Case

The reference of the four accused in the Chirnar Satyagraha case came for hearing before Mr. Justice Patkar and Mr. Justice Barlee at the Bombay High Court on Wednesday. The accused are Vithaya Ambaji, Narangikar, Tukaram Vithoo Mokal, Maya Kanya Patil and Hashya Baloo Kharpatil.

Originally 47 accused were charged before Mr. B. N. Sanjana, Sessions Judge, Thana, under various sections viz:—147; 148; 149; 302; 332; 333; 379 and 395 of I.P.C.

The Sessions Judge referred the case against the four accused to the High Court under sections 149 read with 302 I.P.C.

The Advocate-General appeared for the Crown, while Mr. H. C. Koyaji represented the accused. The appeal of the other accused would be heard later on.

The Advocate-General in opening the case, gave the history of Chirnar Satyagraha on 25th September last which was very extensively prepared a few days previously. A party of police consisting of a few officers and 20 constables went from Panvel to Chirnar. Our of 20, 14 constables were armed with rifles and 340 rounds of ammunition. The others were armed with lathis The Inspector, Mr. Patil, had a service revolver with twenty-five cartridges.

On 25th September the accused Nos. 11 and 25 went to Digodi and asked people to go to Chirnar and see the accused Nos. 1 and 2 large number of people came near Ram Temple at Chirnar where the accused Nos. 1 and 2 exhorted them not to mind the police that day but to resort to forest Satyagraha. A procession was then formed and people went to the hill singing with music to resort to Satyagraha. On the foot of the hill a rumour was spread among the people that the police had started lathi charges.

When the people were streaming towards the forest, the officials party divided themselves into two groups, one group going to arrest the speech makers while the other went to the hill to arrest those who resorted to forest Satyagraha The police party arrested 16 persons while cutting wood or returning with cut wood. Out of these sixteen, thirteen were charged, and the Sessions Judge convicted them although assessors said they were not guilty. The Advocate-General characterised this as a manifestly perverse verdict.

ARRESTED PERSONS' NAMES

The arrested persons names were taken down out of the arrested persons seven were sent down the hill five escaped and five remained with the police. The arrested persons were handcuffed two persons in one handcuffs. This gave excitement to the people. In the meantime, the Mamlatdar came, and the excitement was enhanced and the people were told that the handcuffs would be removed, after the panchnama was made. Inspector Patil also, it was stated, slapped a wood-cutter for hiding his weapon and the people spread rumour that the police had started a lathi charge.

"A SEETHING MASS OF HUMANITY."

Continuing, the Advocate-General said out of the official party thirteen constables came to the brook and found a seething mass of humanity about 5000 in number. They were restive and in a mischievous mood. As soon as the police party decended, the crowd burst out into turbulence. They prevented seven other constables which formed another batch from joining the official party which consisted of 13 persons. Seeing the crowd in a tumultous mood, some of the Congress volunteers formed themselves inot a cordon to allow the official party to pass safely; but the cordon was soon broken by the excited mob.

First they gave blows to Shiva Patel, as he had identified some of the arrested men who had refused to give their names to the police. It was a signel for general assault, and sticks and stones flew about the heads of the official party. In this confusion, the Mamlatdar, Patil and the Forest Man were separated from the official party. Major-Havaldar Bhonsle thereupon ordered firing in the air, but that had no effect as the people thought that it was blank-firing. The constables found themselves in a very precarious position, and to defend themselves they resorted to firing in self-defence. They retreated and fired in self-defence. Three constables were lone to deah by the mob.

THE CASUALTIES.

The result of this non-violent and peaceful Satyagraha, said the Advocate-General, was 10 dead and 37 injured. Out of 37 injured 2 died in the hospital. Out of twelve dead, five were officials and seven from the mob. Among the officials who died were the Mamlatdar, three constables and one round guard. The Sessions Judge who heard the case observed that the firing by the police was essential on account of their own safety.

The Advocate-General then read evidence of different witness in the lower Court.

CLASH BETWEEN STRIKER AND NEW EMPLOYEES.

10 Persons Injured.

SEQUEL TO KURLA SWADESHI MILL STRIKE

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The strike declared by about 5,000 operatives of Swadeshi Mill, Kurla, took a serious turn on Tuesday. Ten persons were injured as a result of a clash between strikers and "black-legs" said to have been employed by the management of the mill.

The workers downed tools in September last and are holding out as their grievances have not been redressed to their satisfaction. Matters took a critical stage on Tuesday, when it is stated, 100 persons newly recruited from Bombay were taken to Kurla to replace the strikers.

It is alleged that the new recruits were taken to Kurla via Sion and that they were armed with lathies and knives. Escorted by police they were then taken to the mill at Kurla. When the party reached the railway level crossing where the strikers had gathered in large numbers, it is alleged, the "black-legs" flourished their knives at them. A clash then ensued between the two groups in which 10 persons received injuries. Four of them were also arrested.

The local Magistrate has promulgated Section 144 and the mill area presented the appearance of an armed camp on Wednesday. Police pickets were posted at strategic points. A meeting of the strikers was held at which Messrs. Bakhale, Joshi and Kandalkar spoke. They exhorted the men to carry on the strike peacefully.

TANNER FOR MILL.

KURLA, Wednesday.

The promulgation of Section 144 C. P. C. by the local Magistrate in Kurla as a sequel to the clash between the strikers of the Swadeshi Mills, Kurla, and black-leg on Tuesday had the effect of restoring clam in the Kurla mill area on Wednesday.

But the scene of the trouble moved outside the Kurla limits wrere Section 144 did not apply. It is stated that the management has employed about 800 "black legs" to replace the strikers. About 100 of them are said to have never worked in a mill and are quite unfit to do the kind of job.

The result was that these 100 men said to have been recruited from among the leather workers at Dharavi had to be discharged by the mill. While they were being conveyed in lorries back to their place, the strikers, it is alleged, waylaid them and stormed and mobbed the "black-legs" somewhere outside the Kurla limits near Sion. The police, however, arrived on the scene and resorted order.

About 1,000 strikers attended a meeting of the strikers held at Sion, Messrs. Bakhale, Parulekar, Khandalkar and other labour leaders addressed the meeting exhorting the workers to carry on the strike in an absolutely peaceful manner.

BOMBAY SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

At

MADHAV BAUG.

Time:—From 3-0 P.M. to 10-0 P.M.

Programme for the day.

Rastriya—Jagriti Feri's Variety Entertainment.

From 6-30 P.M.

The Programme will consist of:

1. VOCAL MUSIC.
2. GARBA.
3. MAYPOLE. (Goph).

PRIZE FOR ESSAY ON RATIONALISM.

The Rationalist Association of India offers a prize of Rs. 50 only for the best essay on any subject of interest to Rationalism in India. The competition is open to all. The essay should not be more than 2,000 words, and should be typewritten or at least legibly written on one side of the paper only. Essays should be addressed to the Hon. Secretaries, Empire Automombile Building, Queen's Road, Bombay-4, and they should reach them on or before the 1st day of December 1931.

CHILD'S LOVE FOR AUNTY.

Unbearable "Separation."

HEART-RENDING SCENE IN BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

There was some sensation in the Bombay High Court on Wednesday when all of a sudden the work of some of the courts in the south wing was disturbed by continuous heart-rending screams of a woman and a boy aged seven years. At first, it was thought that some of the relatives of the prisoners sentenced in the criminal sessions were bidding their near and dear ones farewell prior to their being taken away to the jail. This is usual and customary among the relatives of the criminals particularly among their women folk. But this never lasts more than a minute or two and as soon as the prisoners' van disappears the sobbing and creaming too subside.

On Wednesday afternoon, however, the screaming continued for more than five minutes. A large number of people collected to see what had happened, and the police were helpless to do anything in the matter as they realised that nature was taking its course.

AN UNBEARABLE SEPARATION.

It transpired that a Muslim woman left her newly-born son seven years ago and married another man. The baby which was not even a few months old then was given in custody of its aunty. Seven years elapsed since then and the aunty reared the child to boyhood and the father of the child Sayed Ali was now claimed possession of the child from the aunty, but being not successful, he appealed the High Court, and the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Broomfield restored the child to the custody of the father. The aunty could not see the child going to the father and screamed and cried to the top of her voice while the child clung to her refusing to go to the father and joined the aunty in her wails. The father, however, snatched the child from the aunty's arm and drove away in a victoria.

EDITOR OF "BHAGWA ZENDA" LET ON BAIL.

BOMBAY, Nov. 4.

Mr. Jairam B. Desai, the Editor of "Bhagwa Zenda", a Marathi Daily, and printer of the "Bhaghat Powadas" who was arrested yesterday, was placed to-day before Mr. H. P. Dastur, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay under section 124-A (I.P.C.).

Mr. M. N. Talpade, appearing for the accused, applied for bail. The Magistrate directed the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 2000 of which Rs. 1000 to be deposited.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY DR. B. R. AMBEDKAR

High Court Admits Appeal.

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Their Lordship the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Broomfield admitted the appeal of Mr. T. S. Ramkrishna, ex-Secretary, Elphinstone Road Co-Operative Credit Society in which he had charged Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, its President, with robbery, assault and being a member of the unlawful assembly. The petitioner's case was that there was some dispute regarding the election of the office-bearers of the society to which Dr. Ambedkar was re-elected president. The petitioner was not re-elected secretary, and the dispute was referred to the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, for arbitration.

On the 10th August last, it was alleged, Dr. Ambedkar went to the petitioner with 20 men and asked for the books etc., and ordered him to hand over the charge of the secretaryship to another man. The pititioner not having acquised, it was alleged, Dr. Ambedkar assaulted him and turned him out of the office. The cash and books of the society were left behind him. He, therefore, charged Dr. Ambedkar with assault, robbery and being a member of the unlawful assembly, but the fifth presidency Magistrate dismissed the case on the ground that the case could not be entertained without the sanction of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

Aggrieved against this, the petitioner appealed to the High Court. Their Lordships admitted the appeal and granted a rule.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4.

In the share market jute shares ruled steady and moderate number of dealings were put through. In coals fair enquiry was in evidence and rates in several instances showed appreciable advances. In teas undertone kept steady although trading was on limited scale. In miscellaneous section sugar and electrical issues were in good demand while others shew no material change. Government securities were steady. Following were closing quotations:—3 1/2 per cent paper 55-7; 4 per cent loan 1960-70 62-8; 4 1/2 per cent Bonds 1934 93-10; 5 per cent loan 1945-55 94-14; 6 per cent Bonds 1932 100-2; 6 per cent Bonds 1933-46 95-14; 6 1/2 per cent Treasury Bonds 1935 100-2.

Banks:—Imperial Bank 204/2.

Cotton:—Bengal Nagpore cotton ordinary 20/8.

Coals:—Amalgamated Coalfields 10-10; Bengal 321-8; Bengal Ciridih 3; Bansra 3; Burrakur 12-12; Equitable 22; Hurrilakih 9-10; Lakurka 2-6; Minto 4-4; New Beerbhcom 10-11; New Tetturya 4-5; North Damuda 3-10; Parasea 2; Ranneguage 40; South Karanpura 3/8.

Jutes:—Anglo-India Pref. 104; Auckland ordy. 195; Budge Budge ordy. 350; Clive 26-1; Fort William pref. 102; Gourepore ordy. 340; Hoogly pref. 13-12; Howrah 43-1; Kamarhatty ordy. 436-8; National 22-6; Orient 224-8; Presidency 6-10.

THE RIALTO

(The Home of Fox Talkies.)

SPECIAL HOLIDAY PROGRAMME

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LOVE & BETRAYAL!

RENEGADES

With

WARNER BAXTER

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AGUERINE DEPOT.

KARACHI

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Thursday, November 5, 1931

BRITISHERS' TRUCULENCE.

Britishers in India will do well, in their own interests, if on no higher ground, to try and grasp the true cause of the present spirit of unrest in India and to help Indians in applying the right remedy for a lasting and true peace. If for any reason they are too resentful to help, they should at least refrain from hindering. Mr. E. Villiers, President of the European, rather British, Association, on whose life an attempt was made last week, is reported to have sent a conciliatory message from his sick bed to a meeting of the Darjeeling Branch of the Association held on Saturday last. That message is as follows: "Neither threats nor assassinations will deflect the British in India from their policy. They have formulated that policy because they believe it to be the right policy and the justice of their cause arms them in their fight". If Mr. Villiers wishes to convey through his vague phrases that the British are determined to pursue their old policy, his message will not help in conciliating Indians, if at all he wishes to conciliate them. However, though his message is vague and may mean different things to different men, it may be noted that he has at least taken care not to be offensive. That cannot be said of the bullying and blustering speech of Mr. Chapman Mortimer, General Secretary of the Association, at the Darjeeling meeting. He is reported to have said at the meeting that in Bengal "not a single official was safe" and that "it was impossible to contemplate what would happen if on a self-governing Bengal there were let loose the murderous individuals now under detention in Buxar and Hijli camps." This is an outrageous attack on detenus in question who have not been proved by any court of law to be any more murderous than, say, the secretary and the persons he addressed. His own language is certainly murderous. There is infinitely more truth in saying that it is impossible to contemplate what may happen if the horrors of Chittagong and Hijli are to be allowed to be repeated in the name of Law and Order.

The object of many Britishers in India is evidently to abet the Government to resort more and more to repression and Mr. Mortimer openly warned Government that they cannot "get friends" unless they "displayed greater energy in dealing with terrorism than they had hitherto shown in their attempts to uphold law and order". Some of these British folk in India and Britain seem to have become very truculent since the Tories' election triumph in Britain. The "Daily Mail", for instance, is reported to have declared that "the last elections have convinced the world that we are not going to surrender to sedition and that the hour has come for Britain to put her foot down and cease to toy indulgently with treason." Well, well, India has her own way of defining sedition and treason. She has tried her strength and can try again. The Government of India, however, feels the need for more discretion. Our Staff Correspondent in London has reason to believe that the Government of India have urged on the Cabinet that the only way to redeem the situation in India is to expedite a satisfactory settlement at the R. T. Conference. It is said that even the Civilian officers here now realise that the supreme need of the hour is a statesmanlike concession to the Congress and not a Machiavellian bait to this or that clamorous minority. The Premier himself is reported to have realised and to have tried to pursuade some others to realise the danger of alienating the Congress. Whether the reported disillusionment of the Government of India and even of the Premier is a mere gesture, a passing phase or a reality the next few days will make clear. But every day that passes must impress upon Indians the necessity of being prepared to accept any challenge that Britain may choose to throw out.

JUST CLAIM DENIED.

A paragraph in the report of the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee on the Closer Union of East African Territories reveals how Mr. Buxton, one of its members, struggled unsuccessfully to induce the Committee to accept the just demand of the Indian community in Kenya for the provision of a common electoral roll. He brought forward an amendment to the proposal that the "adoption of a system of common roll representation in preference to the existing system of election" should be regarded as "impracticable". On the contrary he desired the Committee to state: "They are confident that any refusal to-day of a common electoral roll would be regarded not only as a retrograde step in itself but as inconsistent with the statements contained in His Majesty's Government's 'conclusions'". The Committee by 12 votes to 6 rejected this sensible view of Mr. Buxton's and it should be noted that the majority which elected to give short shrift to the "conclusions" arrived at by the Labour Government and disregarded the promises made by that Government to the Kenya Indians, consisted of Tories and Liberal Imperialists. The Indian community in Kenya has every reason to be thoroughly disappointed with the Joint Committee's report and it is the urgent duty of the Government of India to press for the introduction of the common electoral roll, by making earnest representations to the British Governments that the Indian discontent in Kenya will gather force if this reasonable demand is not conceded. They can depend upon the whole-hearted support of the public of this country in their endeavours in this direction.

SHALL NOT INDIA PROFIT?

Several countries, including the United States, France, Japan, Italy, Holland, Spain and Scandinavia, have agreed, says a London message, to the Geneva League's proposal for a year of truce in armaments. There are, of course, reservations to this general agreement. But it does indicate a welcome advance on the part of Continental Powers in the policy of reduction of armaments. For a year at least there will no building of engines of destruction, but France, Japan, Italy and Switzerland stipulate that "neighbouring countries must fall in with the proposal" and America makes a reservation which leaves her "free to continue building, inter alia, 7,000 ton eight-inch cruisers." There is no doubt that America and other great Powers are oppressed with the feeling that increased post-war expenditure on armaments is a menace to world peace. The London Conference made a feeble effort to reduce this menace by agreeing to moderate cuts in expenditure on naval armaments. But France raised the cry of "security" in danger, Italy of "parity" with France. Britain refused to give a lead which would have put other Governments to shame, by making substantial reductions in her expenditure on defence. India is also has agreed to the truce. Does this mean that the present agreement on a naval holiday for a year will make Britain realise the equity of at least doing justice to the Indian demand for drastic reduction in army expenditure? Should not India profit by this decision on the part of the Powers to cease competing in the suicidal race in increasing the number of instruments of war? Indian security is not in danger. India has no aggressive designs. Why should she be crushed under an army expenditure which eats up a very substantial portion of her revenues?

MAGISTRATES AND RIGHTS OF PRESS.

So few are the liberties enjoyed by the Press in India and so seldom are magistrates anxious to protect them that we are specially grateful to Mr. Dastur, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, for sternly setting his face against the attempted encroachment on the right of the Press in respect of the complaint against Mr. Ramchandra Bhat. Mr. Dastur held that complaints sworn in before a court were public documents. The legality of publication of such complaints is so clear that we are surprised that it should have been questioned. The integrity of administration of justice demands that all proceedings in court should be open to the public. In regard to publishing allegations of the character mentioned in the complaint against Mr. Bhat newspapers themselves may be trusted to exercise their discretion; but, as Mr. Dastur rightly said, magistrates cannot assume the function of preceptors of public morals. Their business is solely to administer the law.

Trifles.

The Premier, it is reported, wanted to know whether there was any point on which the Muslims were prepared to yield in order to arrive at a settlement with the Hindus. The Aga Khan excused himself a definite answer then and there.

But I hope the Muslim "delegation" is preparing a reply to the effect that the answer to the second part being in the negative the answers to the first part, as also to the question as a whole are (1) No and (2) No.

* * * *

"Swearing-In of New Members
'Ghost' Of Labour Opposition".
—Headlines in Anglo-India.

Very true. And a ghost always strikes more awful terror in the heart.

* * * *

I am sure I can't sympathise with Mr. S. R. Bomanji. He was asking for it and Mr. Shaukat Ali did nothing but promptly respond—as usual.

Every one has his Achilles' Heel, varying in nature and location with individual preferences and prejudices. Mr. Shaukat Ali's is the chain round his neck that attaches him to his new—er—friends. Mr. Bomanji may not have been aware of the distinctive feature of this particular chain and of Mr. Shaukat Ali's ferocious sensitiveness through it. But he ought to have known that it is never safe to play with chains round the neck. It is deuced dangerous.

* * * *

I must, however, apologise for a very serious mistake that has crept into our London correspondent's message. There may be many Kidwais in this world—I know a good few myself. Yet there is only one Kidwai who is directly responsible for all the public significance that the word "Kidwai" enjoys not only in India but, also, abroad.

He is rather very particular about it. Once—oddly enough it was Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai then too—he was compelled to go on record in the press as protesting against the carelessness of Sub-Editors in referring to every Tom, Dick or Harry Kidwai as "Mr. Kidwai". The public would naturally be misled, and, in defence of his Communal-National-International reputation he had to protest and repudiate.

* * * *

In the present case the position has been reversed—but with the same result.

Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai has been made definitely to arrogate to himself the credit that belonged to THE Mr. Kidwai.

* * * *

But to avoid any lingering possibility of even a minor sort of confusion, let me say that the Mr. Kidwai is and cannot be any other than—the Hon. Sheikh Mushir Husain Kidwai. He is more intimately an "Aga Khan" politician than any one of the Muslim "delegates".

Isn't it, therefore, magnificent for him to predict—in apology—Carson's role for Mr. Shaukat Ali? But Mr. Kidwai always manages to prove himself a true prophet after the event.

* * * *

"London, Nov. 3
Mr. MacDonald lunched with the King to-day".

An unconfirmed report is rumoured to suggest that after he had thanked the Sovereign for renewed Royal Congratulations on his astounding majority, Mr. MacDonald settled down happily to an exposition of the bright future which awaited the Nation round the corner that had already been turned.

At the end of the lunch, however, Mr. MacDonald was observed to be unmistakably downcast with the King trying to encourage him with comforting words of optimism.

* * * *

"Kenya Electorate
Indian Claim Rejected.
Difference Of Opinion in Joint Committee".

Long live the British Emp—sorry, Long live the British Commonwealth of Nations.

* * * *

"Mr. MacDonald is between two stools" says "Chronicle" London correspondent. I am confident that he will negotiate the difficulty as he is a champion cross-bencher.

* * * *

Dr. Sapru is reported to be quite satisfied with the Premier's offer of "provincial autonomy and something more in the Central Government." There are sound reasons for satisfaction. "Something more in the Central Government" is not bad in these days of unemployment, when many delegates will be out of job, after the R. T. C. is over.

* * * *

According to a report from Guruvayur, the orthodox are enrolling volunteers to counteract Temple entry satyagraha. Will it take the form of Temple exit satyagraha?

* * * *

Pressure is brought to bear upon the Premier to remove Sir Samuel Hoare from the India Office. No doubt, the best place for him is the "flying squad."

* * * *

Violent gale in Britain: French Schooner wrecked.
—Newspaper headlines.

But the gold bars are O. K.

A SOJOURN IN EUROPE

PROPEROUS FRANCE

(BY S. V. PUNTAMBEKAR)

IV*

England has still to learn to organise her life so as to live within the resources of her own country and not like a parasite on her Empire. She wants leaders to give her this new ideal and method. Till then her problems will be difficult to be solved.

Educationally she wants to readjust her school and college system to meet the new demands of commerce and industry and is striving to follow Germany—the only nation which is orgonising her life within her own resources. She is the proper ideal for England to follow.

DISARMAMENT PROBLEMS.

When I was in England in June and July the problem of disarmament was being very hotly discussed in Parliament and on platform. I attended a meeting of the Committee of the House of Commons in which Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Churchill were the main speakers. The Prime Minister's speech was much applauded in the House. He stated that they had disarmed to the lowest point possible with due regard to the safety of their Empire, while other nations had not, and until they did so Britain herself could not go further. Of course Mr. Churchill took a very pessimistic view of the disarmament which had already taken place in England in view of the arming of other countries like France, of Russia's potential 'war-designs' and of the needs of the Empire. He condemned the policy of disarmament. But the general tone of the debate showed that France was responsible for this state of affairs and though they paid lip sympathy to France's need of security, it was really the needs of their own Empire and Island that counted.

UNIVERSALLY DENOUNCED TREATY.

I did not hear one good word for the Treaty of Versailles and especially its reparations settlement. Of course England's gains have been enormous in the shape of the increase of her Empire, in the destruction of the German fleet and German power. But she now realises that the danger has only shifted. It has not been destroyed. The economic consequences of war and the financial settlements have been most disastrous.

A GRIEVANCE.

One professor complained that the Colonies did not allow even Englishmen who were without proper means to settle in their domains. He said that it was a mistake to have handed over the whole of Australian territory to a few colonists who had settled in the South and on the coast. England still needs more colonies and more commerce. That is her trouble.

FRANCE'S HAPPY POSITION.

France has its own ways. She cannot serve as an example to England, though she seems to be the most prosperous, secure and strong country in Europe just at present. Her population is stationary and there is no population problem as in England or in Germany. But it is a decaying population, as some stated. She has at present no economic problem of unemployment and of any fall in her trade and commerce. Her financial resources are enormous. Her military power is very great. Her political prestige is unchallenged. She is not in difficulties. She is dic-

*Previous articles appeared on October 19, 24 and November 1.

(Continued on page 8).

THE PARSI PANCHAYET FUNDS.

REFORM IN MANAGEMENT PROPOSED

(By PHIROZE J. SHROFF).

The trustees of the funds and the immoveable properties of the Parsi Panchayet of Bombay administer funds amounting in round figures to about two crores of rupees. These funds, numbering about five hundred, were established by the donors with various pious, religious and charitable objects. The appointment of trustees for the administration of these funds gave rise to considerable litigation in the last generation. However, at the present-day the trustees who are seven in number are elected under a scheme sanctioned by the High Court. This scheme has been in existence for the last twenty years. At its inception the scheme was frankly characterised to be an experimental measure to be amended and modified in the light of experience gained by its working. Though it was assailed by a considerable section of the community from the day it came into force, it has remained unamended till the present day.

THE ANJUMAN COMMITTEE.

Briefly, the scheme of the election of the Trustees is as follows: The trustees are elected for life by an electoral college called the Anjuman Committee, which consists of what are called "the Donors of the Anjuman Committee," and "the Hundred of the Anjuman Committee." Every Parsi who shall have given at any one time to the trustees of the Parsi Panchayet of Bombay a sum of Rs. 5,000 or more or property worth that amount shall be designated a "Donor of the Anjuman Committee." "The Hundred of the Anjuman Committee" are elected by different electoral groups consisting of donors of smaller amounts, J.P.'s, graduates and others. At present the Anjuman Committee consists of about 170 members, there being about 70 Donors of the Anjuman Committee. Thus a handful of these "Donors" have a very preponderating voice in the election of the trustees. Only 70 "Donors" have 40 per cent. representation whilst the rest of the community numbering over 50,000 souls have 60 per cent representation. This very undemocratic system of representation has evoked loud protests from all sections of the community who have cared to devote any attention to the matter.

A GLARING DEFECT.

There is another glaring defect in the scheme and that is the life tenure of the office of the trustees. It is suggested that the trustees should hold the office for a period of, say, five to seven years, subject to re-election and that superannuated trustees should be required to retire from trusteeship.

For over twenty years the members of the community have agitated to get the scheme amended but to no purpose. We are informed, however, that the Anjuman Committee itself, recognising the need of introducing suitable amendments in the scheme, has appointed a Committee to consider the advisability of amending it. Now that we are told that the Committee has concluded its labours, we are eagerly awaiting the publication of the report of this Committee.

THE ECONOMIC DEPRESSION.

The Parsi community is hard hit by the grave economic crisis which is sweeping over the world. Various schemes are being devised to find suitable employment for a great number of Parsis who have been thrown out of work. Starvation is staring a number of Parsis in the face. At such a time, the question of the proper administration of the huge funds of the Parsi Panchayet naturally exercises the mind of the community. It is suggested that so far as it could be legally done, some of these funds should be diverted towards alleviating the present acute sufferings of a large section of the community. We would go further and say that there is a cry in the community for a re-orientation of the whole policy of the administration of the Panchayet funds. No less a person than the Rt. Hon. Sir D.F. Mulla has stat-

(Continued on page 8).

NOTES OF THE DAY

British Municipal Elections.

Labour reverses in the Municipal Elections in England were only to be expected. The same electors were called upon to pronounce on the same issues within a week of the polling for Parliamentary seats. What was really unexpected was that the Labour Party should have emerged out of the Municipal Elections with the loss of only a little over 200 seats. According to the proportion of losses in the Parliamentary elections the Labour Party should have suffered at least four times as severely as it in fact suffered on November 3. It appears that the proverbial pendulum has taken only four or five days to start its swing back. Meanwhile it is not without sad significance that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is meeting with difficulties in forming his Cabinet. And, as we anticipated earlier, there are unmistakable signs indicating the beginnings or a crisis over the Chancellorship of the Exchequer.

"Statesman" On Hijli.

Apropos of the findings of the Commissioners in the Hijli Tragedy the "Statesman" of Calcutta writes: "In that verdict it may well seem to the public that sufficient allowance has not been made for the nerves of men strained by the incident of the previous day when a sentry was attacked and the detenus had objected to Mr. Baker, who was in charge of the Camp, going round in an effort to identify the assailants. Sepoys who have once been assailed, who have had no redress and who are suddenly called by an alarm from one of their comrades can certainly not be expected to retain judicial calm". This is a ridiculously silly apologia. It is even more.

Contemptible Hypocrisy.

The astonishingly open hypocrisy underlying it is definitely contemptible. How will it be if this theory of predisposing psychological causes were to be applied to the violence that this journal abhors as immoral and cowardly, as it has been applied to the violence that it has no scruples in trying to explain? Congress and Congressmen have been frequently charged by the "Statesman" with dishonesty and mean cowardice. Their condemnation of violence compares very favourably with that of our Anglo-Indian contemporary.

The Terminal Tax.

Taxes are necessarily unpopular and any attempt on the part of any section of the people of Bombay to shift the burden of a tax on to the people in the suburbs visiting the city, however convenient to the city, will no doubt be resisted by the people sought to be penalised for somebody else's fault. Many residents of Bombay were persuaded by Government and the Corporation to shift to the suburbs to relieve congestion in the city. They have to contend with many difficulties because of their staying far from the city and it is certainly not fair to add to these difficulties and thereby to discourage residence in the suburbs. The proposed terminal tax is naturally so intensely unpopular in the suburbs that Mr. Nariman did not exaggerate when he said in the Corporation the other day that the suburban passengers to Bombay might start a No-tax campaign if it was attempted to force the tax on them.

Dr. Hardiker And C. I. D.

In a communication issued from Camp Delhi and published in these columns yesterday Dr. N. S. Hardikar of the Hindustani Seva Dal once again complains against the vexatious tampering with his private correspondence and also that of the Dal Office at Hubli by C.I.D. agents. He says he has carried on some investigations of his own and verified many of his suspicions about the doings of the C.I.D. and he would place before the public the results of those investigations after consulting his superior officers. If other Congress workers and organisations share Dr. Hardikar's experience, they too may make their own investigations and add to the disclosures to be made by him. When all Congress work is done openly, even C.I.D. men may resort to straighter and more decent methods of watching Congress workers than tampering with their correspondence.

INCREASED TAXATION AND LESS AMENITIES.

:o:

Bombay Govt.'s 'Economy' Proposals To Meet Present Crisis.

The Director of Information writes:

On the assumption that there will be no further shrinkage in revenue, the Government of Bombay estimate, on the basis of the current year's budget, that immediate arrangements must be made to retrench or otherwise cover an estimated deficit of Rs. 1 crore in next year's budget. This is without reference to the large uncovered deficit which is expected in the current year after carrying out such retrenchments as are possible. The estimated deficit next year can be met by three principal measures—first, reductions in expenditure of Government Departments both by reorganisation and restriction of activities; secondly, an emergency cut in salaries; and thirdly, fresh taxation.

The Government of Bombay, after a careful examination of their own financial position and consideration of other measures available for balancing the budget, have decided to follow as closely as possible the policy of the Government of India in making a cut in the pay of Government servants. They now announce their decisions which are as follows:—

VICTIMS OF FINANCIAL EMBARRASSMENT.

(1) Subject to the exemptions and conditions specified below there will be a uniform cut of 10 per cent. in the pay of Government servants under the control of the Government of Bombay.

(2) The cut will come into operation from the same date as for All-India Services.

(3) The proposed income and super-tax surcharge of 25 per cent. and also the proposed new tax on salaries from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 per annum will merge in the cut and the savings will accrue to the Government of Bombay.

(4) For all ordinary civil establishments serving outside Bombay City, the lower limit will be Rs. 40 and only pay in excess of this will be cut. The cut will not operate to reduce below Rs. 40 any salary now in excess of that amount. In the Bombay Suburban District the limit will also be Rs. 50 when pay is according to a scale peculiar to Bombay City.

POLICE AND JAIL DEPTS. EXEMPTED.

The question whether the lower limits described above should be applied without modification to officers in the Police and Jail Departments is still under consideration.

(5) The cut will not affect Pensionary or Provident Fund rights.

(6) The cut will be made on leave salary when the leave is on average pay.

The leave salary will be calculated on the pay which would have been earned, had no cut been made, and 10 per cent. will then be reducted.

No cut will be made on leave salary when the leave is on half average pay.

CURRENT YEAR DEFICITS RS. 65 LAKHS.

In making this announcement the Government of Bombay desires to make it clear that the emergency cut in salaries must be considered primarily as a part of their programme for rehabilitating the finances of the Presidency. It is estimated that the cut will result in savings amounting approximately to Rs. 35 lakhs. There still remain Rs. 65 lakhs, in addition to the uncovered deficit of the current year, which must be covered by economies, curtailment of public services to which the public have been accustomed, and fresh taxation. Unless the remaining Rs. 65 lakhs, at least, are met by these other measures the cut in salaries will be ineffectual to achieve the aim of the Bombay Government. It is inevitable that the burden of the further measures to be taken will fall on the general public, but the Governor in Council trusts that the public will recognise that a full share of the whole burden has been imposed on Government servants and will be ready to acquisce in the further measures which Government will find it necessary to undertake.

It is not possible for the Government of Bombay to forecast at the present time with certainty what the financial position in the Bombay Presidency will be on the 31st of March 1933, but they propose to follow as closely as possible the policy of the Government of India.

Hyderabad Princes And And Turkish Princesses

WEDDING AT NICE.

Unique Matrimonial Union.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

"It is understood that the wedding of Prince Asaf Jah, Heir-apparent of Hyderabad (Deccan) with the only daughter of the ex-Sultan of Turkey will be solemnised at Nice on November 12.

The Princes Azamjah and Mozamjah will leave London on Nov-November 10 accompanied by Sir Akbar and Lady Hydari other members of Hyderabad delegation to Round Table Conference and the personal staff.

Marriage has also been arranged and will take place at the same time between Prince Moazzamjah, second son of the Nizam, with Princess Nilufar, a relation of the ex-Sultan of Turkey. The two Princes with their brides, will stay at Nice after the wedding till December 3, after which they expect to leave Europe.

The Hyderabad delegation returns to London about November 15 and will later accompany the two Princes on return journey to Hyderabad sailing from Marseilles on December 4."—Reuter.

PEACE COMMITTEES BEING FORMED

SRINAGAR, Nov. 3.

The Publicity Officer, Srinagar, Kashmir Wires:—

"No one was killed by military firing yesterday at Jammu. In the communal clash three Muslims and one Hindu were killed. Hindu shops were burnt and a temple in Rambialuri was looted. Pistol shots were fired on the military by the mob.

Eight Hindus shops and 8 Muslim shops were looted. Muslim volunteers parade streets with swords which are ordered to be seized.

More athas are arriving. Peace Committees are being formed of Hindus and Muhamadans with joint responsibility for the peace of the city, and jathas are being dealt with under Section 151 of the Criminal Procedure Code".—A. P.

HARTAL CONTINUES IN DHRANGADRA AND HALVAD.

People Migrate To Other Places

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 4.

A message from Dhrangadra states that the hartal in Dhrangadra and Halvad still continues. People of those towns have begun migrating to various places in Kathiawar Committee, appointed by the meeting of leaders of Kathiawar to enquire into alleged police excesses in Dhrangadra, will hold its sittings at Rajkot from 6th instant. Period given by meeting of leaders of Kathiawar to the State to withdraw the ban against holding the Kathiawar Political Conference at Dhrangadra having expired yesterday, batches of volunteers will start to-day to offer satyagraha. —A. P.

FINANCIAL SAFEGUARDS

Deputation To Wait On Sir S. Hoare

LONDON, Nov. 3.

An informal meeting of a number of Round Table Conference delegates, this evening, discussed again financial safeguards and the suggestion was adopted that the deputation should wait on Sir Samuel Hoare with the object of treating the question in the light of last week's discussions on this subject. Definite proposal for the creation of a Finance Council will be submitted to Sir Samuel Hoare by the deputation which will consist of Dr. Sapru, Messrs. Benthall, Wood, Birla, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and Sir Cowasji Jehangir. Sir Samuel Hoare will be asked to fix an early date for the deputation.—R. T. C. Special.

LEGALITY OF FINANCE BILL CHALLENGED.

(Continued from page 1.)

the Supplementary Finance Bill for one hour.

FINANCE MEMBER'S SPPLECH.

Sir George Schuster entered into an elaborate defence of the Government proposals in moving to-day in the Legislative Assembly the consideration of the Supplementary Finance Bill. At the outset he stated that the addition to the letter rate would be only three pies and not six pies which was an error in his original statement.

THE UN-UNIFORM CUT.

As regard the question whether Government had relied too much on new taxation and too little on retrenchment, the Finance Member referred to cuts in pay and said that though there was good deal to be said for graduated scale on the lines recommended by the Main Retrenchment Committee, figures worked out by him of the resultant savings so far as they concerned Central Government, excluding Railways and Army, showed that savings from adoption of graduated scale would only be about 102 lakhs as against 128 lakhs from ten per cent. flat cut with exemption of all pays below Rs. 40 per mensem. Even of Government had subjected all salaries below Rs. 1800 per mensem to a twenty per cent. cut they would get only eleven lakhs more. Big financial effects were in a lower salaries and this influenced Government in deciding their policy of uniform flat cut by the last Finance Act. Officers at the top had been subjected to addition of five per cent. income-tax whereas the addition at the bottom had been only half per cent. In view of this and other factors Government had come to the conclusion that it was not fair to ask Higher Grades to be subjected to more than a total of ten per cent. cut reduction in pay. As for officers of the lower grades the cost of main articles of consumption had fallen very substantially since 1929.

A PALPABLE INJUSTICE.

The Finance Member referred to the suggestion of the General Purposes Sub-Committee for the withdrawal of cesstly Lee Concessions and said the removal of these Concessions would be a discriminatory action of the most unfair kind as they had been granted after full examination of all the circumstances and were designed to meet the existing grievances which were held on enquiry to be legitimate and designed in effect to correct inequalities between various classes of officers. It would be palpable injustice, remarked the Finance Member, to make financial stringency an excuse for restoring those inequalities and Government must definitely set their face against any action of this kind. In regard to pension rights of existing pensioners they could not be altered nor the rights of those who had entered pesionable service on clearly defined terms. Turning to the suggestion of incometax on leave salaries and allowances Sir George Schuster without going so far as to say that Government would never consider modification of this privilege, thought its removal at the present moment when Government were putting severe tax on all officials by substantial cut in pay including full leave pay, would not be fair.

THE VALUE OF EXEMPTION.

The total value of this exemption to all officials, Central as well as Provincial, was between ten to fifteen lakhs. Proceeding, Sir George said that retrenchments effected on railways were estimated at five crores besides over two crores representing cuts in pay. In the case of Post and Telegraphs Department immediate economies amounted to 16.4 lakhs. In the Army five and half crores of rupees immediate economies have been accepted including 75 lakhs as cuts in pay of Kings Commissioned Officers. Military expenditure had been reduced to a point which left no appreciable margin for further reduction except by actual reduction of fighting troops. Total reductions now accepted by Government amounted to 332 lakhs which included ninety per cent. of economies recommended by various retrenchment committees and did not include further economies from cuts in pay. This was reduction of no less than sixteen and half per cent. under Controllable Expenditure as against ten per cent. passed by Sir Hari Singh Gour in September session. Taxation proposals of Government must, said the Finance Member, be regarded essentially as whole and he warned them that any attempt to alter it in detail would only open way to unending argument and destroy broad purpose of whole plan.

SPIRIT OF CHEERFULNESS AND HOPE.

Concluding, Sir George taking look round of markets of India all fields of enterprise thought there was at present brighter spirit of cheerfulness and hope. Even if cheerfulness might not yet be justified there could be no doubt that this was time for determined and combined effort, a time to tighten belts, set their teeth and fight down further difficulties, which remained before they could relax with battle won. When that was won, whole of India would be gainer.

At the conclusion of his speech the President adjourned the House for lunch half an hour earlier than usual to enable members to digest what Sir George had stated before they held discussion on his speech for the second reading of the Finance Bill.—

OPPOSITION TO BILL.

Mr. B. Das opposing the motion for consideration of the Finance Bill made it clear that he or his colleague Mr. Amarnath Dutt had no intention to move the reference of the bill to a Select Committee. The speaker did not wish to refer to the question of retrenchment beyond suggesting that the Government, in agreement with non-officials, should consent to tabling a motion on that subject.

"ECONOMY" PROPOSALS.

Mr. B. Das criticised the taxation proposals specially in regard to salt, machinery and income-tax, and suggested that the Government could find extra revenues by enhancing the duty on hides and skins, by levying an excise duty on tea and coffee, and also on mineral products like lubricating oils, and by equalising the import and excise duty on kerosene oil.

A WARNING.

He maintained that his suggestions would yield 350 lakhs. Mr. Das warned the Government against the consequences of linking the rupee to the pound sterling, and said that he, as a non-official member of the House, would repudiate all debts incurred through the present currency policy.

EXPECTATIONS WILL BE FALSIFIED.

Mian Shah Nawaz felt that due to the law of diminishing returns the expectations of the Government in the matter of extra revenues from fresh taxation would not be realised. He said that the clear statement that no fresh taxation would be undertaken until all possible avenues of retrenchment had been explored, was repudiated by the taxation proposals. For, although he greatly appreciated the work of public servants in India, he held that they were the most highly paid in the whole world.

MORE ROOM FOR RETRENCHMENT.

He urged that the Government should declare once for all that they could not maintain such high salaries. Mian Shah Nawaz suggested a ten per cent cut in salaries upto Rs. 500 and a fifteen per cent cut in salaries higher than Rs. 500. He also urged that the Lee concessions should immediately be withdrawn. In regard to the Army the speaker said that there was still ample room for retrenchment.

DICTATION FROM WHITEHALL.

Kunwar Raghubir Singh and Mr. Kupteshwar Pershad Singh also opposed the Bill, the former criticising the enhancement of postal rates and the proposed abolition of the postal works at Aligarh, and the latter urging that the Government should show earnestness for retrenchment before they came to the House for extra revenues.

Mr. Surput Singh held that the present financial crisis was the creation of the Government. They had all along been acting at the behest of Whitehall in regard to the currency and fiscal policy of India.

THIS JUSTICE!

Major Mohd. Nawaz Khan supported the Bill in its present form. He claimed that the financial proposals made in it were based on justice. He reminded the House of the dangers of communal riots for which purpose the maintenance of an adequate British element in the army was essential.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR CRISIS?

Mr. A. Das said that he had been commissioned to speak, as someone must be on his leg to keep the Assembly going till 4-30, (Laughter). He asked who was responsible for the present crisis? Had it not been that for the ten years' expert Finance Members had been giving them estimates of surpluses which, in practice, always became deficits? He urged a fifteen per cent cut in salaries above Rs. 2,000.

Bhai Parmanand said that the salaries classes had benefitted by the fall in prices, and they should be taxed and not the producers who were suffering from the economic depression.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai challenged the constitutionalism of legislating for eighteen months on financial and taxation matters and protected against taxation of the poor.

The Assembly adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

CITY NOTES

By

OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC

This week sales of Treasury Bills show the comparatively low value attached to this kind of safe investment. While inter-bank business is done at 6 per cent. for three and six month's loans, Government have had to pay 7.24 per cent. and 7.23 per cent. for their loans, according to their estimation. In practice, the rates actually work up to 7.51 per cent. and 7-37 per cent for six and three months bills. Even at these high rates, they did not get their full quota. As against two crores wanted, only 150 lakhs of tenders were accepted. Intermediates for next week have been fixed at Rs. 98-8-0 and Rs. 98-4-0.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Money conditions have become distinctly easier, though this was not quite expected. Call money which was quoted at 3 1/2 per cent. firmed up to 5-5 1/2 per cent. over the week-end due chiefly to the liquidation of accounts for bullion exports. When the Government made payment for its sterling purchases, the market became easier.

EXCHANGE RATES AND COTTON MARKET.

The bullion markets complained about the linking of the rupee to sterling as local bullion prices were needlessly moved up and down on account of the rise or fall in the value of the pound. The cotton market and the cotton industry can make out a far better case against this inequitable state of things. The price of cotton in India now varies with three factors:—The foreign quotations, the supply and demand locally and, what is more effective, the gold value of the rupee. When raw cotton is thus fluctuating wildly, the mills cannot adopt a buying programme and the industry is faced with difficulties which could have been avoided. Meanwhile, the cotton market must tend, more and more, to go over into the hands of speculators owing to fall in genuine business.

FINANCES OF SEPARATED SIND.

Out of evil cometh good. The Sindhis wanted to be separated from Bombay and to be associated finally, perhaps with the Punjab. So the Round Table authorities appointed two experts to assess the financial possibilities of Sind as a separate province. These experts now think that Sind will remain a deficit province for all time, starting with one crore at the time of separation. And this, without allowing for the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Projects. These alone will bring in a debt of about 23 crores according to present estimates, probably 30 crores when they are all ready. This will easily add more than a crore as interest charge and the experts do not think the revenue will be near that figure even after 30 years. In fact, even they have to confess that the Lloyd Barrage is a huge failure. That is the good arising out of the plea for separation. Lloyd's folly in Bombay as the Back Bay Scheme, Lloyd's Folly in Sind as the Sukkur Barrage, Lloyd's Folly in Egypt as the suspension of the Parliament, make him truly an Imperial asset of the best type.

GERMAN STABILISATION LOAN RENEWED.

Reuter informs us that the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the other Reserve Banks have decided to renew the Stabilisation Loan of doll. 25 millions, being part of the doll. 100 millions extended by all the countries. And yet, the Bank of England could get a renewal for only £30 millions against the old £50 millions and had to export £15 millions of gold to make up the rest of the credit. Why?

TO-DAY'S JOKE.

Why is it that, though 40,000 labourers are "laid off" by the railways on account of retrenchment, there is comparatively little or no reduction in the highly-paid ranks?

OVERHAUL THE PANCHAYAT.

Tragic Spectacle Of Hoarded Money And Stark Poverty.

PARSIS DENOUNCE PRESENT MANAGEMENT OF TRUSTS.

An important public meeting of Parsis was held on Wednesday evening at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to discuss the important event in the affairs of the community, viz., the forthcoming septennial elections of the Hundred of the Anjuman Committee of the Parsi Panchayat. The meeting was convened under the auspices of the Parsi Panchayat Reform Committe and was presided over by Hon. Mr. H. M. Mehta, a prominent leader of the community.

The President at the outset read out a message of sympathy from Sjt. B. F. Bharucha wishing success to the meeting.

In the course of his presidential address Mr. Mehta gave the history of the Panchayat and pointed out that it was an age long institution but due to the indifference shewn by the community it had lost its purity and was vitiated. To remedy those defects the High Court sanctioned the present scheme.

Proceeding the president explained at length how the different Councils and Committees were elected and then discussing the duties of the Anjuman Committee and its power said:—

DUTIES AND POWERS OF ANJUMAN COMMITTEE.

Let us shortly examine the record of the three Councils of One Hundred that came into power during 1911, 1918 and 1925. As you know the first election took place in the year 1911. I will not go into the details of that election beyond the mentioning that it was not at all a dignified affair and that this election of 1911 is notorious for two great stalwarts of the Parsi community, the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha. In the first one, you lost the service of an eminent lawyer, and in the other a very acute financier of All-India repute. And why did the Parsi community lose the services of these two giants? Because certain interested parties who wanted to keep their grip tight on the community did not like the presence of fearless men like these two gentlemen.

"CY PRES" DOCTRINE.

To-day, the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Mulla, another very eminent lawyer that the community has produced very recently advised the Parsi Panchayat to try to apply the "Cy Pres" doctrine to some of the Trust Funds lying with them. This doctrine would have been availed of by the Panchayat, had it been fortunate to have on its Board the services of the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha would have taken such jolly good care of our finances that we would not have been faced, as we are to-day, with the problem that nearly 50 of the "moneys" of the Panchayat are lying locked up in worthless 3 1|2 p.c. loans. The second election was tame affair and almost the same men were returned on the Council of Hundred. The third election in 1925 was a mere farce as not more than 200 Parsis went to the polling booth. That the forthcoming—the fourth election should not be a farce again, nor that people who once sold their conscience and voted against the community's greatest sons—the late lamented Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha.

BE ON THE ALERT.

It is necessary for you to be on the alert. I appeal to you to awake, arise and take your legitimate part in affairs of your community.

Finally he appealed to Parsis to call at the office of the Reforms Committee before the week end and to fill in the voter's form by paying the registration fee of Rs. 5.

The President then called upon Dr. K. K. Dadachanji to address the meeting.

Dr. Dadachanji strongly condemned the inactivity on the part of the trustees of the Parsi Panchayat in fact of grave problems staring the community in the face.

Mr. A. D. Shroff characterised the constitution of the Parsi Panchayat as anti-diluvian and maintained that it should be overhauled immediately in the interests of the community as a whole.

Mr. Homi Kapadia referred to the huge funds under the control of the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat and deplored that as against that they had to witness the pitiable spectacle of hundreds of Parsis starving and some lying in the streets.

Mr. Framroze Bode regretted the apathy of the community at the time of the last elections and appealed to Parsis to see that the elections were a live affair at least this time.

Mr. S. S. Dubash, Chairman of the Youngmen's Parsi Association, referred to the initiative taken by the Association in the matter of the reform of the constitution and requested all intelligent young men to study those proposed changes and support them without reserve.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

Sir J. Simon To Lead Leberal Nationals

The Liberal National group has unanimously elected Sir John Simon as Leader.—Reuter.

CLOSING CROSS RATE

London, Nov. 4.

To-day's Closing Cross Rate London on New York was 3.76

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through Cotton Information Bureau, 1st Floor, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

New York, Nov. 4.

Previous Closing Rate	6.67
To-day's Opening Rate	6.59
Difference	—.08
To-day's Closing Rate	6.57
Difference	—.10

Broach Expectation Rs. 186

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

Liverpool, Nov. 4.

Previous Closing Rate	4.89
To-day's Opening Rate	4.81
Difference	—.08
To-day's Closing Rate	4.77
Difference	—.12

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, Nov. 4.

London Ready	18 7/8
Lower	5/16
London Forward	18 3/4
Lower	5/16

Market:—India sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Nov. 4.

Spot	59	12	0
Kartak	56	6	0
Gold Spot	26	5	6

STOP PRESS

LONDON, Nov. 4.

In the Municipal Elections the Conservatives have gained 338 seats and Labour has lost 416. Labour has lost control of eight councils on which it had a majority before the election.—Reuter's Special.

HORRIBLE.

MADRAS, Nov. 4.

A Tiruppur correspondent says that tar, mixed with kerosene, was poured on the heads of two volunteers picketing foreign cloth shops.—A. P.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 4

The Court of Appeal has dismissed Lord Kylsant's appeal. Justice Avory said that there was ample evidence on which the Jury could find that the prospectus was false in material particular.—Reuter.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

It is now probable that Mr. Baldwin will reside at Number 11, Downing Street, next door to Mr. MacDonald at the more famous "Number Ten". Number 11 is the erstwhile residence of Mr. Snowden and many other Chancellors of Exchequer, and Mr. Neville Chamberlain is still regarded in political circles as "certainty" for Chancellorship, but presumably Mr. Neville Chamberlain will retain his present town house, conceding the tenancy of his official residence to his leader.

Speculation persists whether Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, present holder, or Walter Runciman will be the President of Board of Trade, a vital office in relation to the possibilities of tariffs.

Following the renunciation of the possible office by Sir Austen Chamberlain the question is asked to-day whether Lord Reading and Lord Crewe would adopt the same attitude. The constitution of Cabinet, which is being kept a close secret will probably be known during the weekend or early next week.—Reuter.

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With MD. NAWAB And
MISS SHARIFA
AT
West-End Talkies
Lamington Road.

WOMEN SATYAGRAHIS TO THE FRONT?

Scenes At Guruvayur Temple.

VOLUNTEERS ON THE MARCH GAIN PUBLIC SYMPATHY.

CAMP, GURUVAYUR, (CHOWGHAT), Nov. 1.
(From A Correspondent.)

The historic hamlet of Guruvayur is all agog with excitement over the contemplated Temple Entry Satyagraha by the Kerala Congressites. When I motored into the precincts of Guruvayur late last night I could witness the last stages of the barricade being done by the Temple authorities. Large cocoanut-tree trunks were being driven into the grounds on the eastern gateway and barbed wire-fencing attached between stumps. As originally announced, barricading of the sort was finished a few days ago all around the temple-ways from the four sides. That one particularly facing the eastern gateway was a furlong off from the temple proper, but after the advent of Mr. E. C. Wood, I.C.S., Collector and District Magistrate of Malabar on Friday, the eastern barricade standing a furlong and a half was ordered to be remove dnd a new one suggested a little near the temple itself.

COLLECTORS INSPECTION.

Soon after his arrival in the station, Mr. E. C. Wood went round the roads making enquiries whether members of the Theendal castes had access to them and how far they were allowed to go near the temple precinets on ordinary occasions. The story goes that in answer to the Collector's queries addressed at a Brahmin Vakil resident near the western gateway as to who used to pluck cocoanuts for them the answer was that Tamilians would be used for the purpose.

Immediately when the Collector asked a Nambudiri resident the same question the latter is understood to have answered that Thiyyas were engaged by him for the purpose. Thus two contradictory replies were forthcoming. Turning his attention to the road lying on the eastern side, Mr. Wood was able to get the information that Thiyyas were generally given access as far as the peepul trees standing within a furlong distance from the Temple. The barricade in question on this side erected by the temple authorities had enclosed even the peepul trees mentioned above. In spite of the statements to the contrary made by certain section to the effect that Thiyyas were not allowed to enter this area. Mr. Wood is understood to have directed the temple authorities to remove the original barricade and erect a new one near the temple. Thus, it was that the workmen were busy with it late last night.

AUTHORITIES WATCHING DEVELOPMENTS.

Besides the District Magistrate Mr. A. C. Martin, the District Superintendent of police, Mr. S P. Thompson, I.C.S., Sub-Collector of the Division are camping to watch developments, as they progress. There are present also not far from the temple gates a contingent of the Malabar Special Force from Malappuram numbering 30 under a European Sergeant and the posse of Special Police constabulary drafted for "bandobust" duty. There is resentment in the public mind over this parade of large police force when the Satyagrahis are particularly pledged to non-violence.

SCENES INSIDE THE TEMPLE.

The famous temple in Guruvayur dedicated to Lord Sri Krishna is of very ancient origin, the installation of the idol being ascribed to Parasurama, an Avatara of Vishnu. From very early times devotees from all parts of Malabar, Travancore and Cochin used to resort here for worship and the income derived from offerings made by the numerous worshippers is computed to be over a lakh of rupees per num including the income from lands which the Devaswam owns. The Zamorin Maharajah of Calicut is the predominant Trustee, the other Trustee being the Malliseri Nambudiri. When I entered the inner prakara of the temple about 6 a.m. early this morning I noticed a large influx of worshippers in their devotional prayers and receiving "prasadams" from the priest. The only explanation I could get for such a huge number of worshippers unsual in the mornings was that in view of the immediate Satyagraha to be started at 7 a.m. they expected trouble and wanted to finish their worship by then.

AT THE SATYAGRAHA CAMP.

The scenes at the Satyagraha camp itself more than half a mile, situated to the east of the temple were even more lively and imposing. The camp was indeed humming with activity even at such an early hour. After the roll-call, the Volunteers with the leaders sat around on the floor where Messrs. Mannath Padmanabha Pillai (Travancore), K. Kelappan Nair and M. Ramon Menon were giving instructions to the select volunteers to follow strictly the procedure laid down. It is understood that at a Committee meeting held the previous night, it was laid down after full discussion that Satyagraha by the three batches of volunteers, two at each gate—should offer satyagraha for the present at the three gates—East, South and West of the temple (the North gate should be left out of the programme for the moment) between the hours of 3 a.m. and 12 noon and again from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. in the night-during the hours of the pujah and when the temple gates remain open. It was further resolved to enlist an army of lady satyagrahis who would join the struggle at a later stage. An appeal was also made to collect a sum of Rs. 12,000 within the space of three months.

VOLUNTEERS ON THE MARCH.

Punctual to the scheduled time, the volunteers started from the Camp singing soul-stirring devotional songs en route to the temple. The procession was made up as follows:—first the ladies, including Srimathis Dr. Rugmani Ammani Ammal, Kamalavathi Ammal, Karthyayini Ammal, Devaki Ammal and then the six chosen volunteers for duty headed by Brahmasri Subramanian Thirumumpu (Member of the much respected and wealthy Thazhakat Mana in North Malabar). Then followed the leaders—Messrs. Mannath Padmanabha Pillai (President), K. Kelappan Nair (Secretary), K. Raman Menon, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Calicut, Swami Ananda Thirtha, Kunjukrishnan (Secretary, S.N.D.P. Yogam), Captain A. G. Nambiar and others. As the procession wended its way towards the temple large number of sympathisers and sight-seers joined it. The large cavalcade reached the eastern barricade by 7 a.m. the hour fixed for the Satyagraha. When the two chosen Satyagrahi volunteers—one, A. Brahmana and his comrade and Avarna clad in immaculate white Khaddar dhoti reached the barricade they were promptly stopped by the non-brahmin employees under the Devaswam from proceeding further. It is interesting to note that not a single Brahmin—Nambudiri or Patter was seen among the obstructionists. The orthodox public were surprised to find—contrary to their expectations—that the Police who were present in large number did not interfere at all, but stood at a respectable distance watching developments. Nothing untoward happened as the Satyagrahis are pledged to non-violence and they did not push their way through the barricades. At one stage, it was feared that when the rush was great from the public barbed were fencing would have caused injuries and this dangerous aspect was brought to the notice of the Police Superintendent who was present there witnessing the incident.

Similarly two batches of volunteers were detailed for Satyagraha duty at the southern and western gates; there also they met with similar opposition from the Zamorin's people.

The volunteers are bearing splendidly and a religious atmosphere pervades, by their beautiful religious and devotional songs composed specially for the occasion.

At the time of writing the temple doors remain closed and the Satyagrahis have returned to the Camp after the mid-day pujah. Satyagraha would be resumed at 4 p.m. when the temple doors re-open.

POLICE PRECAUTIONS.

The Collector and Mr. A. C. Martin, the Superintendent of Police are reported to have given special orders to their subordinates—not to interfere in the matter at all except on the occurrence of a breach of peace. It is expected that Mr. Martin who is camping here will take steps to remove all bad characters who may assemble in the Satyagraha area with the object of creating disturbance.

TEMPLE-ENTRY SATYAGRAHA COMMENCES

Volunteers Attack All Gates

GURUVAYUR, Nov. 2.

Temple Entry Satyagraha under the auspices of the Kerla Congress Committee commenced here on Sunday. The volunteers offered Satyagraha in front of Sri Krishna's temple till noon, thereafter returning to the Satyagraha Camp. Three batches of volunteers, among whom were some untouchables, proceeded in the evening to the East, West and South gates, but they were not allowed to enter the temple compound. They thereupon offered Satyagraha outside barbed wires till late in the evening. Police constables are posted outside to maintain peace.—A. P.

GURUVAYUR TEMPLE ENTRY SATYAGRAHA

Congress Opens Camp To Train 1000 Volunteers

CALICUT, Nov. 3.

In connection with the temple entry satyagraha at Guruvayur, the President of the Kerala Congress Committee has issued an appeal stating that the Congress intends to conduct Satyagraha through trained volunteers with honesty, purity and non-violence as their basis. They have opened a camp at Tellicherry to train about 1000 volunteers in batches for Congress work and want Rs. 3,000 for uniforms and Rs. 500 monthly for maintaining the camp.—A. P.

TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

League Of Nations Enquiry Committee

RANGOON, Nov. 4.

The Committee, appointed by the League of Nations last autumn to inquire into the traffic in women and children in the east, arrived here on 3rd instant from Penang, after completing its tour in China, Japan, Straits, Indo-China and Malay States. The Committee consists of Mr. Bascom Johnson (U.S.A.), Chairman, Dr. Alma Sundquist (Swedish physician) Mr. K. Pindor (the Polish plenipotentiary in China), and is accompanied by Mr. W. Von Schmieden, Secretary and Mr. C. E. Marshall the stenographer.

Khan Sahib Sadiq Ally, Superintendent of Police (Crime) has been attached to the Committee, as the local official representative to help the enquiry. The Committee begins its sittings to-day, but the proceedings will be private. The Committee is expected to sail for Calcutta by the end of next week.—A. P.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

On Wednesday, 4th instant tenders to the amount of £1,470,000 at 1s. 6-1/2d. were received and allotted approximately 51 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 11th November 1931 on the same conditions as previously announced.

FACILITIES TO DEVLALI AND NASIK PASSENGERS.

Mr. K. E. Punegar writes:—

"For the information of the week-end travellers to Devlali and Nasik, I beg to state that the Chief Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway has kindly agreed to consider the recommendation for one of the through trains to leave Nasik at about 7-30 when changes will be contemplated in the through train service. This is very essential to meet the convenience of week-end travellers to attend their office in time on Mondays."

"ALLEGATION ABSOLUTELY FALSE."

Mr. R. M. Bhatt's Repudiation

COMPLAINT RECORDED BEFORE MAGISTRATE, A PUBLIC DOCUMENT

"My reputation and character have been attacked and are likely to suffer," stated Mr. Ramchandra M. Bhatt, C.B.E., in the course of an application made on Wednesday before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

The application was a sequel to a complaint of insult, assault and mischief filed against him by Cowasji D. Mehta which was reported in Tuesday's evening papers.

Mr. Ramchandra Bhatt, in the course of his application, stated that he was a landlord, a Justice of Peace, a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and held the title "Commander of the British Empire." His attention was drawn to reports appearing in some of the evening papers of November 3, of a complaint filed against him by one Cowasji D. Mehta, charging him with insult, assault and mischief. It was alleged in the complaint that he had made "indecent overtures" to the complainant and offered him Rs. 25. The applicant stated that he did not know the complainant at all, and the allegation against him were absolutely false, and made at the instigation of his enemies with ulterior motives. As a result of the publication of the reports, his reputation and character had been attacked and were likely to suffer unless he was given an opportunity to vindicate himself. He, therefore, prayed that the hearing of the case might be expedited, and an early date be given.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar, Bar-at-Law, appearing for the applicant remarked that he very much objected to the newspapers publishing complaints made "ex parte."

Magistrate: Why should they not?

Mr. Velinkar: Simply because, they are made "ex parte."

A PUBLIC DOCUMENT.

Magistrate: But the complaint was recorded before me, and it is a public document.

Mr. Velinkar opined it was not so. He then drew attention of the Court to the report appearing in the "Indian Daily Mail," under the heading "Mr. Ramchandra Bhatt—Indecent Overtures"; and said that the complaint being "ex-parte" should not have been published.

Magistrate: The information is a public document and the reporters are entitled to take it.

The Magistrate, continuing, said that, in 32 Criminal Law Journal, the Allahabad High Court had held that complaints sworn in before the Court were public documents. In this case he had taken cognisance of the complaint and the complainant was sworne in.

Mr. Velinkar remarked that he had not read the ruling in question but there was a decision of the Bombay High Court regarding "ex-parte" complaints. He then asked the Magistrate: Do you approve the practice of reporting complaints of so scandalous a nature made "ex-parte"?

Magistrate: I am not a preceptor of public morals—(laughter)—and added: "If you find the reports are not fair to you, you can proceed against the papers."

The Magistrate further remarked that he had nothing to do with the reports appearing in the papers as long as they were not illegal.

The Magistrate then passed orders fixing the case for hearing on November 13.

JOCKEYS FOR BOMBAY.

RETURN OF B. ROSEN.

B. Rosen, the well-known jockey who was on holiday in England, is due back on November 13, per s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind." The Australian light-weight will ride as a freelance, and also for his old patron Capt. Fenwick. Rosen had a good season in Bombay last year, and will be welcomed by his numerous admirers.

Browni Carslake, the crack Australian jockey, who has been engaged by the Maharaja of Rajpipla, is also coming out on the same boat.

STRICT HONESTY.

It would only be a short-lived success if our advertiser attempted to misrepresent his product or exaggerate his claims.
"BABY'S JUVENOL" (Made in India) is a product which has never been misrepresented nor have its claims ever been exaggerated.
The vitamins, salts and herbal extracts contained in **"BABY'S JUVENOL"** amply prove its claims and no secret is made of all the best ingredients it contains as a scientific compound.
It is for the discerning parent to investigate the product, try the product and convince himself of its extraordinary merits hitherto unobtainable for his children's sake.

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PARAGON PRODUCTS COMPANY, BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY.

2

RAILWAY AND POSTS AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

Temporary Reduction In Pay.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4.

The Government of India have, states a press communique, with the approval of the Secretary of State decided to adopt the following scale for temporary reduction in pay in two principal commercial departments under them, the Railway and the Posts and Telegraphs. It will be applied without exception to all pay and allowances of the nature of pay of all Government employees in these departments including daily-rated employees.

Where pay and allowances of the nature of pay

(1) Do not exceed Rs. 30 per mensem a reduction of half an anna in the rupee for every complete rupee

(2) Exceed Rs. 30 per mensem but do not exceed Rs. 83-5-4 per mensem 10 per cent.

Boards of Directors of the State-Owned Company-Managed Railways have given an assurance that they are prepared to co-operate generally in this scheme for a temporary reduction in pay. Employees of the Government and of the State-Owned-Company Managed Railways to whose emoluments it is applied, will be exempted from new income-tax or surcharges on the existing taxes on income which is proposed in the Finance Bill. This temporary reduction will come into force on such date as may be fixed for temporary reduction in pay and allowances of other Government servants and unless cancelled earlier will terminate with pay earned for March 1933. Provident Fund, Bonus and Gratuity will continue to be calculated on rates of pay which would have been drawn apart from temporary reduction and all employees to whose emoluments temporary reduction is applied will be given option of contributing to their provident fund either on their pay or on their reduced pay. Temporary reduction will not operate to effect adversely the pension of any person and all pensions will be calculated as if reduction had not been made. Temporary reduction will be applied to leave salary during leave on full or average pay but not to other leave salary.—A.P.

TERRORIST CRIME

Mr. Subhas Bose's Condemnation.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 3.

At a public meeting at the Albert Hall this evening under the chairmanship of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, a resolution was carried condemning terrorist crime. The resolution also appealed to the revolutionaries to join the Congress and follow its creed and programme. In his speech he accused the Government as they had failed to act in accordance with the spirit of the terms of the truce and added that until the Government had made up their mind to end the present chapter of repression and the Europeans generally had changed their mentality, he could not see how the terrorist movement could be checked. He made a spirited rejoinder to the observations of a Calcutta paper that the only cure for terrorism was counter-terrorism and appealed to the youth of the country to adhere to the creed of non-violence and refrain from retaliation in order to see how far the Government were prepared to meet the public demand.

As regards the Hijli Camp incident he said that what they must have was reparation for all injuries and losses, that those responsible for the incident should be brought to book, and that steps must be taken to safeguard against any such happenings in future.—A. P.

THE PARSI PANCHAYET FUNDS

(Continued from page 6.)

ed that the doctrine of Cy-pres should be invoked with regard to the application of some of the funds of the Parsi Panchayet and we are informed that a committee of solicitors has been appointed to examine the Trust Deeds and to see which of the trust funds could be applied Cy-pres and to what extent could they be so applied.

ENSUING ELECTIONS.

The community believes, and not without reason, that for all these years the trustees of the Panchayet have hardly done anything beyond administering in a stereotyped manner through their servants the various religious and charitable funds of the Panchayet. As for the Anjuman Committee it would hardly be an exaggeration to say that the bulk of the community is unaware of its very existence. We have no knowledge of anything done by the Anjuman Committee, as a body, for the benefit of the community. About half the number of the "Hundred of the Anjuman Committee" have been holding their office ever since the scheme came into force, i.e., for the last twenty years. During this long period the Parsi community never has had any opportunity of either judging or even knowing their work and that of their colleagues, namely, "the Donors of the Anjuman Committee."

"The Hundred of the Anjuman Committee" are elected every 7 years. The fourth of such septennial elections is to take place early next year. It is the duty of every Parsi, man and woman, to try and elect duly qualified persons to "the Hundred of the Anjuman Committee." It is highly desirable that in this matter, as in everything else, all unseemly and fruitless controversies and personal attacks should be totally eschewed. The time has come for the community to pull together. The interests of the community should not be allowed to suffer because of petty personal jealousies and spites of individuals, whoever they may be.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTERS.

In order to be able to exercise the right of voting at the ensuing election, every Parsi, male or female, who is 21 years of age and over, should get his or her name entered on an appropriate Register kept at the office of the Parsi Panchayet of Bombay. Graduates and lawyers can get their names entered on Register 'C' on payment of a fee of Rs. 7. Others can get their names entered on Register 'D' on payment of a fee of Rs. 5. This nominal fee for registration is not periodical, but is to be paid once for all. Only a fraction of the community is entered as voters on the different Registers and of those who are so entered a very small proportion takes part in the elections. This lethargy and indifference of the community have cost it very dear. We hope the Parsis will realise the gravity of the present plight of their community and will shake off lethargy and indifference. They should get their names entered on appropriate Registers in time and cast their votes in favour of those who have time, inclination and qualifications to do their bit for the community.

A SOJOURN IN EUROPE

(Continued from page 6.)

tating policy to the whole of Europe and has created a ring fence of allied states round about Germany in her own favour. Her hold over Germany is enormous through the peace settlement and reparations which she has exacted. She is squeezing Germany out by her reparations demands and is interested in keeping her financially and militarily weak. Her enormous gold treasures due to reparations show her desire to keep herself financially strong for a future war. There is no want of political greed and ambition in her. She has increased her armaments enormously by taking advantage of the sympathy of European nations during and after the war. She is arming a number or other nations which are anti-German, and taking advantage of the economic difficulties of others is helping them and making them anti-German.

HER CRY OF 'INSECURITY.'

She has created a delusion about her insecurity in the minds of her old allies, and consequently undeserved sympathy has grown towards her. I met a number of people in Cambridge and Oxford who had understood the problem better and were now anti-French and pro-German. They were rapidly realising the danger of France to European systems and order, political and economic. Their discussions about war guilt showed that Russia and France were equally or more responsible. There is a definite current in favour of Germany now. Her former war policy or Imperial policy is being examined more dispassionately.

France still feeds her people through the press and platform on war-lies, harping upon her insecurity, and the ravages she suffered in war, and I did not see any lessening of the attitude of revenge towards Germany but on the contrary the desire to bring about her complete ruin and humiliation. England has been her partner in all this policy of 'Revanche', but now France finds herself isolated and is trying to show in minor matters, that is, in talks, more humanity. But one who reads tre French papers and the speeches of French statesmen sees that there is no change in her former attitude. It is only due to America's new lead and the fear of her own isolation that France agreed to a year's moratorium. But those who have followed her ideas and devices during those discussions, and her armament policy, must have realised the true import of French policy and aims.

(To Be Continued.)

MR. DESAI ALLEGES CONSPIRACY BY GOVT. OFFICERS.

Motive Behind "Delibreate Scheme Of Suppression"

GOVT. PLEADER REFUTES ALLEGATION

(BY MAIL.)

BARDOLI, November 2.

At the resumed hearing of the Bardoli Inquiry to-day the question, whether the six villages of the Bardoli Taluka and Valod Mahal, namely, Rajpura-Lumba, Manekpore, Nava Falia of Valod, Goddha, Algat and Jamnaia, or any of them, fell within the terms of reference of the inquiry, was taken up for discussion.

Mr. B. J. Desai arguing for their inclusion in the Inquiry submitted that every one of them fell within the terms of reference having regard to the particulars of statements and allegations made on behalf of Khatedars of the respective villages. He submitted that any village in which revenue collections were made in the month of July last by revenue officials accompanied by the police fell within the terms of the inquiry so long as that was the allegation of the Congress and the Khatedars concerned.

ALLEGED POLICE RAID.

Mr. Desai then proceeded to give the particulars of incidents which according to him took place there. He stated that Rajpura-Lumba was a village only at a distance of a mile from Timberva which (Timberva) was raided on 20th July and the general particulars file showed that the operations in that village were merely the extension of the operation in Timberva. Further, the police who were sent to Rajpura had taken along with them the first complainant Vallabh Nagar to Timberva.

In the case of Manekpore village. Mr. Desai submitted, it was raided by the police on the 24th and 25th July accompanied by the non-resident Patel and the Talati and the particulars in the file would show that the revenue officials accompanied by a party of police had carried out the operations complained of.

"WITHIN SCOPE OF ENQUIRY."

The village of Nava Falia of Valod, he stated, was visited by the police party on the 23rd July with the Mahalkari of Valod. On the first day, the party consisted of the Mahalkari, the Deputy Superintendent of police and constables. On the next day, i.e., the 24th of July, the operations were carried out by the non-resident Patel, the Talati and the Fozdar. The village of Goddha, he submitted, was raided on the 16th July in which the revenue officials had taken part along with a party of police headed by Kethav Nayak of Buhari Thana. The money had been collected by the Patel who took it to the Talati and the receipts would show trat he had paid the amount. The case therefore, Mr. Desai said, fell within the inquiry. Similarly it was the case with the other villages.

"DELIBERATE SCHEME OF SUPPRESSION."

In conclusion, Mr. Desai remarked that the prime motive in carrying out these operations of collecting revenue with the help of the police was not merely taking money but it was a deliberate scheme of suppression.

Dewan Bahadur Thakore Ram, the Government Pleader opposing the inclusion of these villages in the present inquiry submitted that the learned counsel for the Congress had put in on the 12th October or thereabout a statement as regards the six villages in question which the Government were not prepared to admit.

Dewan Bahadur Thakore Ram Mehta, pointed out that the statement itself showed that none of the villages referred to were visited by revenue officials accompanied by police and hence these villages were outside the terms of communique and the reference to the Special Inquiry Officer. He further submitted that the particulars were very meagre and no definite facts were set forth regarding the coercion and that no names were given of the policemen who threatened or abused the Khatedars and that the dates and the amount of payments were also not mentioned.

"VAGUE ASSERTIONS"

In the opinion of the Government Pleader such vague assertions could not be allowed. He further submitted that in case of all the villages, the facts about the alleged coercion and the actual time were lacking. He therefore submitted that orders should be issued rejecting the inquiry regarding theose villages or that the other side should be asked to supply more particulars.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY DENIED

Referring to the Congress Counsel's suggestion that it was a deliberate scheme of suppression on the part of the Government officers, Dewan Bahadur Thakore Ram stoutly refuted it and stated that it was entirely false and that there was no conspiracy hatched by Government as alleged by Mr. Desai.

The examination of witnesses was then taken up.—A.P.

Saturday's Proceedings

BARDOLI, November 1.

The proceedings of the Court yesterday, commenced with the discussion as to when the witness is on the Government side were to be examined that day was fixed up after some deliberation and then the usual work was taken up.

The first witness from Vaghech for the day was Bawa Natha. He deposed he knew Jasoda sometimes he had worked as her servant. She came to him for a loan and said that the police were attaching her property. He had recently disposed of his bullock for Rs. 53. He gave Rs. 40 to Jasoda at usual rate of interest. She has not yet returned the money. There is no Khata.

IMMEDIATE PAYMENT DEMANDED.

Bai Sami, the next witness said that Chhita Ratanji was her minor son. She was cooking when the police came in. They demanded immediate payment. She said she had paid four instalments and pleaded her inability to pay more. But when the Collector persisted she borrowed Rs. 50 from Bhaga Prema.

She was harassed by a volley of questions and she prayed Counsel not to annoy her.

The Govt. Pleader:—I won't trouble you if you say you have no complaint against the police.

Witness:—Why! you molested us and dragged us to the Court. Why do you ask me one and the same again and again?

ON DAY OF POLICE RAID.

Bhaga Prema the next witness deposed that on the day of the police raid Bai Sami came to him for a loan. He advanced her Rs. 50. She has returned the sum. He had gone on Hijarat. His crop of Jawar and cotton was partly robbed away as he could not attend to his crops owing to police harassment.

CONSTABLES IN TEMPLE.

Bawa Bhagwandas deposed that he was a Kunbi before he was ordained. He was a Pujari in the village temple. He was not in the temple when the police came up. On hearing the row he returned to the temple by the back door where he saw some constables posted. He saw the Collector who asked him to pay up. The witness said that he had already paid up as much as he could. Then the Musalman Talati and the police entered the temple with their shoes on. They forced him to open his boxes. Otherwise they threatened to force them open. They found nothing in the big boxes but found a gold ring, a gold armlet and Rs. 39 from a small box. Then came some village people, among whom were Madhav Ranchhod and Nathu Dullabh. They remonstrated against the impropriety of entering a temple with shoes on. Ismal Desai said that if it was improper they must pay. Madhav said, he would try to get some money. He returned in half an hour and paid Rs. 100 to the Talati.

Madhav Ranchhod the last witness deposed that he was present when the police raided Vaghech. He lived in Vaghech. He saw the Collector, the Mamlatdar and Ismail Desai sitting in the front of the temple. The police were taking out articles from the temple.

"SAHIB'S" ORDER.

Witness further said the Talati and the police were threatening to attach their property. The Talati said it was Saheb's order. Their mothers begged him to find a way out. He went to Kurel borrowed Rs. 80 from Sukht Govan and gave Rs. 40 to Govan Naran and Rs. 40 to Bhula Vallabha. His lands were confiscated but were restored to him after the pact on payment of Rs. 50 as a part of his revenue.

LAHORE HOCKEY.

LAHORE, Nov. 3.

In a ding-dong match of the Punjab Rifles Hockey Tournament, Forman Christian College "B" drew with the Punjab Light Horse, both sides scoring two goals each. Lack of combination and individual wild dashes to score were a feature of the game.—A.P.

DR. LAM ACQUITTED.

No Keeping Of Gaming House.

MAGISTRATE'S ORDER SET ASIDE

The Hon. Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Broomfield at the Bombay High Court on Tuesday acquitted Dr. R. C. Lam who was convicted by Mr. I. N. Mehta in July last and fined Rs. 100 for keeping a gaming house in his consulting room. Mr. S. R. Davar, Bar-at-Law, with Mr. R. J. Thakor, Bar-at-Law, defended the appellant.

The case for the prosecution was that on 14th February last Deputy Inspecor Taylor attached to Lamington Road Police Station sent two police informants to the consulting room of the appellant in Raval Building at Lamington Road. Subsequently, the consulting room was raided and certain slips bearing names of horses were seized. Three other persons sitting in the consulting room were also arrested.

POLICE INFORMANTS' ANTECEDENTS.

Mr. Davar submitted that Dr. Lam was an M.D. of Bombay, a member of the Managing Committee of the Medical Council and a University Examiner. It was not proved that the appellant kept the gaming house. Both the police informants had previous convictions and against one of them, viz., Chand Gulab, the fifth Presidency Magistrate, had recently passed severe strictures in a similar case where he acted as a police informant and he was characterised by the learned Magistrate as a wiper and a lier and not worthy of decent society. Counsel submitted that certain slips were found in the appellant's consulting room but they had no connection with race of that day while some slips found were with instructions from a friend of the doctor who advised him to bet on certain horses. This, Counsel submitted, did not amount to keeping a gaming house Besides, if a gaming house was kept, there should have been an account book, which was not forthcoming.

ALL ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

The Chief Justice in acquitting the appellant remarked that there was nothing to show that the consulting room was used as a common gaming house, the only record found being slips of papers with names of horses which did not amount to keeping a gaming house. His Lordship also remarked that though panchnamas were made at the time of the raid, no panchas were called to give evidence. His Lordship therefore set aside the conviction and ordered the fine to be returned, if paid.

The other three accused, viz., J. J. Boga, Govindji Kuberdas and D M Umrigar who were found guilty of gaming in a common gaming house and fined Rs. 30, Rs. 35 and Rs. 30 respectively by the Magistrate were ordered to be acquitted.

Mr. Justice Broomfield concurred.

BROKER MURDER CASE

Saturday's Evidence.

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Nov. 1.

When further hearing of the Bombay Share Broker Murder Case was resumed before Mr. R. S. Bavdekar, I.C.S., the Sessions Judge, Thana, Shafik Hussein Short-hand Typist, whose examination had not concluded on Saturday last was further examined by Mr. A. V. Chitre, the Public Prosecutor.

Witness deposed thtt he was living with Nazir at Kandivli. Nazir knew the accused for about one and a half years before his disappearance. Witness has a sister by name Zubeda. Abdul Latif is the husband of Chandabai. They were staying on the ground-floor of Accused's house at Borivili. Zubeda used to see witness on Saturdays and Sundays. Nazir did not return on Friday night. Witness did not make any inquiries on Saturday as he thought he might have been prevented from coming home by some work. On Sunday either he did not make inquiries.

WITNESS BECOMES ANXIOUS.

On Monday witness became anxious but as he was very busy and as he thought he might return home, he made no inquiries. Witness sent Navsha to Borivili to inquire about Nazir, but he came back saying he could not trace deceased there. On Wednesday, witness went to Messrs. Smithen B. & Co., the deceased's Solicitors, but they said they had not seen him. There was no trace of Nazar at A. Hussein and Co., where Nazar used to go. Then he went to Mr. Jagjiwan Ujamsey in whose office Nazar was employed and he told witness that Nazar had not attended office since Friday. Then witness went back to his office at Picket Road where one Khimji went in Jagjiwan's car to ask what had happened. Witness went with Khimji to accused's brothers at Villa-Parle but they were not at home. So they returned. Witness went back to his place.

REPORT TO POLICE.

Next day Jagjiwan, witness, and A. Hussein saw Rao Bahadur Tawde and related to him the incident and the latter sent them to Phalton Road Police Station where the statement of witness was recorded by Inspector Clynes. The next day on C. I. D. man went to witness' office and took him to the office of Mr. Jagjiwan. While witness along with Mr. Jagjiwan and the C. I. D. man were going in a car near the Flora Fountain they met accused's car. Accused's wife was in the car. Witness pointed out the car to the C. I. D. man who stopped the car near the Police Commissioner's office and asked the accused to follow him. Accused was then taken before Inspector Dyer.

PHONE MESSAGE.

While Inspector Dyer was putting some questions to them all, a phone message was received that a dead body was found at Andheri. Hence, they all along with Inspector Dyer started for Andheri. The car stopped at Borivili. They all went to accused's place. The accused was left at his place and Dyer and the rest of the party went to Borivili Police Station. Dyer then asked witness to bring accused from his place. Witness went and brought the accused. Then they all went to the Bandra Police Station. It was night by that time. Accused was handed over into the custody of Bandra Police and Dyer told us that next day they would have to go to Khandala.

SPOT WHERE DEAD BODY WAS FOUND.

Next day they started in 3 cars. They reached a junction of two roads. Jagjiwan's car which was left behind did not come. So, Dyer asked witness who was in the second car to wait for Jagjiwan and inform him that they have to go to Mahad side and Dyer proseeded further with the accused. Jagjiwan's car came in the meanwhile and witness after informing him followed the first car. Jagjiwan's car was left behind and did not go to Mahableshwar. Witness met Dyer's car at Mahableshwar and from there they again came back. Then the cars stopped near a curve. Then they proceeded to another curve where accused pointed out the place where he had thrown the body and the body was subsequently recovered. Witness identified the clothes of Nazir, which were on the body. Panchanama was made and then they went back to Bandra where the body was handed over to Bandra Police.

STILL THEY COME!

Repudiation Of Dr. Ambedkar.

NO SEPARATE ELECTORATES

A largely attended meeting of the Gujrati speaking "untouchables" was held under the presidentship of Mr. Khimji Mulji Rathod at Grant Road Municipal Chawls on Tuesday night.

The President explained the object of the meeting and said that before going to the R. T. Conference Dr. Ambedkar had supported joint electorates with reserved seats. To-day he was fighting for separate electorates. His object in doing this change was still a mystery. But no duobt he was playing in the hands of Muslim reactionaries and the British Die-hards. Dr. Ambedkar had done nothing for the Gujrati Section. Mahatma Gandhi had done very good work o remove the curse of untouchability throughout India. Mahatma Gandhi had kept Laxmibai, a Bhangi girl, with him as his adopted daughter. Dr. Ambedkar had taken Government grant for boarding hourse in the name of all "untouchables," but only Mahar Sstudents were having the advantage of it

Separate Electorates were very bad. No Hindu candidate would go to the depressed classes for vote nor would their own candidates go to the caste Hindus for vote. Their separate voting roll would be known as a "Bhangi or Dhed Roll." This was bad and therefore they should ask Government that they wanted joint electorates.

There was nothing to fear from joint electorates. Mr. Maseker of the "Kermayug" had also stood for joint electorates.

Mr. Lakhalal moved the following resolutions:—

"This meeting of the Gujrate speaking "untouchables" express their full confidence in Mahatma Gandhi and repudiate the claim of Dr. Ambedkar to speak on behalf of the "Depressed classes".

The resolution further states that they did not want separate election. Their demand was for joint electorates with adult franchise. The resolution was passed unanimously.

Mr. Jaysingh Laxman Gotul, Tribhuwani Dewji Chowda also spoke.

INDIAN MEDICAL COUNCIL BILL

Slighting Indian Universities.

DR. JIVRAJ MEHTA ON ITS OBJECTIONABLE FEATURES

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Interviewed on Indian Medical Counvil Bill, which is now being circularised for medical profession's opinion, Dr. Jivraj Mehta said: "It is unfortunate that the Indian Government has given short time to consider the far-reaching effect of the implications of the Bill." He added "owing to several objectionable features of the bill, it would not be acceptable to the medical profession in India, unless radically modified." He thought some of its provisions seemed to have been drafted evidently and intentionally to placate the British Medical Council. Even by so doing the Indian Government have slighted the Universities of Rangoon, Patna and Andhra. Some other provisions, Dr. Mehta feels ought to have been designed completely to control the independent medical profession, which has made so much headway during the last twenty years. The bill as drafted, he regarded, is a complete success of the Indian Medical Service Officer, over the department presided by Sir Fazli Hussain, at which he felt much surprised.

OBJECTIONABLE FEATURES.

Some of the objectionable features and defects according to Dr. Mehta, are: (1) The proposed Council, whose composition will make it almost entirely an official body for example by asking the Medical faculties instead of the Senate of different Universities to send their representatives and by restricting the choice of independent medical profession to select their representatives to a small body of professors, lecturers, readers in the medical colleges.

The paretice in Great Britain is for the Senate to select a University representative and for the profession to choose their representation without any restriction whatsoever.

Even the Indian Government's draft bill, in 1923 there was unrestricted direct representation of professors on the medical council. The suggested constitution in this regard is therefore most reactionary.

(2) It is unnecessary to have a large number of local Government's representatives.

CASE FOR AMENDMENT.

In Canada, for example, no local Government sends a representative on the medical council.

(3) The Medical Acts, wherever they exist, allow certain privileges and communities to those medical practitioners, who are registered. In the bill of 1928, such privileges were granted, but the present bill withholds such privileges. It is therefore difficult to understand the reasons which prompted their omissions Unless these are granted, it will not be worth while for any practitioner to be registered, undergoing thereby rigorous discipline of the medical council. These omissions would permit any foreign national to practise in India without difficulty and even obtain medical posts under the Government without being registered.

(4) The Medical Council will have rights of removing practitioners' names from the register for improper conduct in any professional respect. Against such removal right of appeal is granted to South Africa Australian Commonwealth and certain Canadian provinces. In Great Britain in the Dentists' Act such rights are conceded. Therefore the bill needs amending.

SLIGHTING INDIAN UNIVERSITIES.

(5) The bill permits recognitions in India of degree of the British register automatically on the day the bill passed into lay, without corresponding anto-recognition of the Indian Medical degree on the British register on the same day. Such preferential reatment to the degrees of the British register is uncalled for.

(6) That the exclusion of the medical degree of Rangoon, Patna and Andhra Universities from its recognition from the bill passed into law is not understandable. This is a definite slight on these Universities particularly when the medical examinations, held just two years ago, were certified as regards the efficiency of their standard and recommended by specially appointed high Government official inspectors. Their exclusion seems to be with the object of placating the British General Medical Council.

(7) Till the Medical Council is constituted the bill permits the Governor-General-in-Council to frame rules and regulations for Council business and appoint registrar and inspectors to enable him to put the whole system "in working order," as soon as the date of the commencement of the council is notified. This is a very objectionable feature which gives complete control to the Government over the whole machinery of the bill from the start.

No such power was given in bills constituting the Medical Acts in other countries.

DR. MEHTA OPTIMISTIC.

Dr. Mehta hopes the universities and members of the medical profession would strongly support the extension of scope of the Medical Council Bill to licentiates also. This would in his opinion lead to improvement in teachings of licentiates. Deserving representation of licentiates on the Council, Dr. Mehta pointed out that the dentists in Great Britain had similar representation on General Medical Council.

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BAGALKOT MUNICIPALITY SUPERSEDED.

Declared Incompetent

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

A Resolution of the Government of Bombay states:—

"Whereas in the opinion of the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) the Bagalkot City Municipality in the Bijapur District is not competent to perform and has persistently made default in the performance of the duties imposed upon it by and under the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901 (Bom. III of 1901), Government, in exercise of the powers conferred by subsection (1) of section 197 of the said Act, hereby declare the said Municipality to be incompetent and direct that the said Municipality shall be superseded for a period of six months from a date three days after the date of these orders.

Government have considered the alternative of dissolving the Municipality, but they are informed that the Municipality have failed to prepare and publish the municipal election roll for the years 1930 and 1931, as required by section 13 of the Act, and that the old electoral roll of 1929 is now completely out of date. As in these circumstances the election of new councillors cannot be completed before the Municipality is dissolved, Government have decided to supersede the Municipality for the period above-mentioned. This period will allow the citizens sufficient time to pay up their municipal dues in order to qualify as voters and the person or persons appointed by the Commissioner under section 179 (3) (b) of the Act to prepare a new election roll.

DEADLOCK IN MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The main grounds on which Government have decided on this step are:—

(a) The President who is not prepared to resign his office no longer commands the support of a majority of the body of councillors. This has produced a deadlock in Municipal affairs, and the interests of the town are suffering.

(b) The budget for the current year had not been passed on July 1st 1931, the date of the completion of audit for 1930-31.

(c) The Audit notes and objection statements for 1928-29 and 1929-30 have not yet been disposed of.

(d) The revision of house-tax has not been made and as a result the Municipality has been put to a recurring loss of over Rs. 3,000 per year.

(e) Rules regarding expenditure on public works have been infringed and contracts have not been made according to the provisions of the Act."

HARTAL IN HALVAD.

Police Posted At Houses Of Deported Leaders.

(From Our Correspondent.)

WADHWAN CITY, Nov. 3.

Hartal in Halvad and Dhrangadhra continues. The people of Halvad Dhrangadra have stood by their deported leaders and have have begun Hijrat to various places in Kathiawar. In Dhrangadra Police Excesses Inquiry Committee begins work from 7th November at Rajkot. The police are posted at houses of deported leaders in Dhrangadra. ultimatum period expired on Tuesday and Satyagrahi volunteers have started. Boycott against Syt. Purshottamdas Surchand is withdrawn according to instructions from Dhrangadra Prajamandal of Bombay.

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HOW THE DEPLORABLE OCCURRENCE AT HIJLI TOOK PLACE

INQUIRY COMMITTEE'S FINDINGS

The following is the concluding portion of the report of the Hojli Enquiry Committee which appeared in our yesterday's issue:—

Some of the detenus in their statements before us insinuated that in this shooting affair both Inspector Marshall and Mr. Baker were implicated. According to the detenus, Inspector Marshall had interfered with their drill and Mr. Baker, when a complaint was made to him, told Inspector Marshall not to go into the camp again. According to the detenus, Inspector Marshall, in spite of the orders of Mr. Baker to the contrary, did enter into the camp both on the 15th as well as on the 16th. One of the detenus, Babu Monoranjan Roy, who was the manager of C. Block Mess, stated before us that at about 6 p.m. on the 16th, when there was something like a parade of the sentries going on outside, the gate and when Babu Monoranjan was between the two gates, having gone there in connection with some work with the bazar contractor, he heard Inspector Marshall talking with the sepoys and saying to them. "Why did you let them off? Why didn't you shoot them?" This evidence of Babu Monoranjan was to a certain extent corroborated by another detenu.. Babu Purnendu Dasidar, manager of B Block Mess. Babu Purnendu himself did not hear the words which Inspector Marshall was using, but Monoranjan Babu at the time told him what he had heard Inspector Marshall say. The fact that Babu Purnendu did not make any attempt to exaggerate is certainly a point in favour of the detenus' story. But this story as given by Babu Monoranjan and by Babu Purnendu, it must be said, suffers from the fact that it was given many days after the incident had occurred, and also from the fact that there was no complaint of any kind made by either of them in that connection to Mr. Baker, the Commandant. It seems most unlikely that such words would be used in a detenu's presence; and they would be meaningless if they referred to action by a gate sentry who does not carry any firearms. We do not, therefore, find it established that Inspector Marshall even indirectly inspired any attack on the detenus. As regards the visit of Inspector Marshall to the camp on the 15th and the 16th, Mr. Baker has explained that Inspector went in once with him (Mr. Baker) and on the other occasion to make arrangements about the sentries under his orders.

SUSPICION ABOUT BAKER.

Then as regards the complicity of Mr. Baker, some of the detenus no doubt suspected that Mr. Baker was at the bottom of the affair. They had before them the fact that it was on account of the report of Mr. Baker about illumination of the tower that a reduction in their allowance from Rs. 32 to Rs. 27 per month was ordered by the Government. They had before them the fact that Mr. Baker had on the morning of the 16th punished one of their comrades. Pankaj Babu, and ordered him to be detained in one of the cells for seven days. And they had before them also the fact that sentries under his orders were posted closer to the building, which to them meant further encroachment on their already restricted freedom and liberty. To a mind like that of the detenus, labouring under the belief that injustice had been done to them by the Government when they were placed under detention without any trial, these facts might raise suspicion that Mr. Baker, who is a servant of Government, was also implicated in the shooting affair. But to a dispassionate mind these things would mean nothing. If Mr. Baker had reported to the Government it was only because there had really been illumination of the tower on the 28th July, the day after the murder of Mr. Garlick. If Mr. Baker had punished Pankaj Babu it was only because Pankaj Babu had assaulted the camp doctor. And if Mr. Baker had posted sentries nearer the building it was only because they were posted near the cells and washing sheds in which fires had broken out on more than one occasion at right time. Some of the detenus told us that they had not found Mr. Baker so kindly and courteous to them as before and they had noticed this change in him since the meeting at the Dalhousie Institute. Mr. Baker emphatically denied any such change in his behaviour towards the detenus, and one or two letters addressed by him to the detenus would show that there was really no such change in him. In connection with the question of complicity of Mr. Baker in the shooting affairs, the way in which Mr. Baker acted immediately after the occurrence ought, in our opinion, to be taken into consideration. The evidence is that he hurried to the place of occurrence within ten minutes, and the evidence shows that on arrival at the camp he did all that was possible to do for the wounded detenus. According to some of the detenus, Mr. Baker did not arrive till about half an hour after the occurrence; according to some till one hour; and according to some others again till 1½ hours after the incident. These estimates of time as given by the detenus were in our opinion mistaken. A certain degree of overestimation is not altogether unnatural in the circumstances. Some of their comrades were dead, and some were perhaps dying, and any little delay in medical help arriving would naturally appear to them to be inordinately long. That Mr. Baker did arrive within a very short time after the occurrence would appear pretty clear from the testimony of Dr. Mazumdar of the Kharagpur hospital. According to Dr. Mazumdar, the telephonic message which Mr. Baker sent to hm after Mr. Baker had gone round the sentries, after he had gone into the building and after he had seen the wounded persons, was received at Kharagpur at 10 p.m. There is further corroboration from the Assistant Commandant who heard his car pass just after the firing stopped. Having regard, therefore, to the facts and circumstances mentioned above, we cannot but hold that neither Mr. Baker nor Inspector Marshall had any complicity in the shooting affair. Mr. B. C. Chatterji, who represented the detenus before us, also frankly admitted that on the evidence as it stands he could not ask us to hold that either of these two officers has been privy to the shooting affair.

INCIDENTS THAT LED UP TO THE OCCURRENCE.

The occurrence took place on the night of the 16th September There had been before that date some incidents which might be said to have led up to it. On the 28th July, the day following the murder of Mr. Garlick in Calcutta, the tower was illuminated by the detenus. According to the detenus this illumination was done not in connection with Mr. Garlick's murder but it was only one of the many occasions when the detenus "in a sporting spirit" chose to illuminate the tower. There is evidence, however, before us to show that according to some of the detenus this illumination was done to celebrate the acquittal by the High Court of some of the accused in the Dalhousie Square bomb case; while according to other it was in honour of the death of one of their compatriots, possibly meaning thereby the man who shot Mr. Garlick and who himself was shot dead at the spot. Whatever that may be, this matter was reported by the Commandant to the Government, and as a result thereof the monthly allowance of the detenus was reduced by an order of the Government from Rs. 32 to Rs. 27. There is evidence also that this tower was illuminated when there was an attack on Mr. Cassels and also when Inspector Asanullah was murdered at Chittagong. The order of reduction of the monthly allowance was followed by the breaking out of fire in one of the "kutcha" sheds in the camp, and although some additional sentries were posted in the compound, other fires broke out in some of the cells which also were "kutcha" structure. The breaking out of these fires necessitated the closing in of the guard by putting sentries nearer to the main building, and this, the evidence shows, was not liked by the detenus. The change in the arrangement of the guard that was done on the 23rd August and also on the 9th September on the one hand meant additional work for the guard and could not therefore have been very palatable to them, and on the other was not liked by the detenus themselves. These little things culminated in the incident of the 15th September. On the 15th September when a detenu, Babu Dinesh Chandra Sen, was being taken away from the Hijli Detention Camp on transfer to the Baxa Dooars Camp, a number of detenus tried to come between the two gates to say good-bye to him. The gate sentry would not allow them to go past the inner gate, and there was in consequence thereof some quarrel and some scuffle. According to the detenus, the gate sentry insulted them by pushing them out through the inner gate. According to the gate sentry, the detenus fell on him and began to beat him and a portion of his shirt was torn off. Whatever that may be, there is no doubt that there was a quarrel and some kind of scuffle. The evidence is that the gate sentry, Sitaram Singh, raised an alarm with the result that a number of sepoys came up to the gate armed with "lathis" and wanted to go into the compound, apparently with the object of giving a beating to the detenus, and it was only the timely arrival and intervention of Mr. Baker that prevented them from giving effect of their desire. Mr. Baker tried to pacify the men and succeeded in sending them away. He, however, took Sitaram Singh into the camp to see if Sitaram could identify any of the detenus, who, according to him, had assaulted him. The detenus objected to Mr. Baker's going round the rooms for the purpose of identification. Mr. Baker did go round the rooms, but Sitaram could not identify any of the detenus as his assailant. This incident of the 15th followed by the action which Mr. Baker took in the matter must have left the sepoys considerable agitated, and the detenus also must have felt ignominly when the gate sentry was taken round their rooms to find out who his assailant was. As a result the incident of the 15th must have (further intensified strained feelings on both sides.

CAUSES OF THE OCCURRENCE.

It was, in our opinion this irritation and high tension which brought about the deplorable affair of the 16th. Some of the detenus were in an aggressive mood and ready to molest or pick a quarrel with the sentries. If they had not done so there would have been no alarm and no shooting. To that extent, therefore, they must be held responsible in the first instance for what happened. The sepoys on their part had felt aggrieved when one of their comrades, we mean the gate sentry Sitaram Singh, was roughly handled by some of the detenus, and naturally they resented when Mr. Baker refused them permission to go into the camp. This strong resentment was, in our opinion, rankling in their minds, and they seized the first chance that they got at the sounding of the alarm of going into the camp and behaving in the fashion they did. If there had not been the timely intervention of Mr. Baker in the afternoon of the 15th September it is not unlikely that there would have been on that very afternoon an occurrence like the occurrence of the 16th, though not of so serious a nature.

We have given above the incidents which, to our mind, operated as the direct cause of the occurrence on the night of the 16th. But besides this direct cause there were some indirect causes also, by which we mean circumstances which made the occurrence of the 16th September possible. The Hijli Detention Camp is a pretty big place, the number of detenus detained there between 170 and 180. There is a Commandant and also an Assistant Commandant. But both of them live at a distance of about three-quarters of a mile from the camp itself. Inspector Marshall, who is in immediate charge of the guard, has his residence at least three-quarters of a mile farther off, and at night time there remains no one but the guard constables in charge of Havildars to look after the camp. The Commandant, the Assistant Commandant and Inspector Marshall are no doubt in telephonic connection with the guard. But important orders, such as orders to open fire, cannot ordinarily be given by an officer on the telephone and unless the officer sees for himself what the situation really is. From the distance where the Commandant Assistant Commandant and Inspector Marshall live one cannot ordinarily come to the camp in less than four or five minutes. On that particular night the Assistant Commandant, Rai Sahib Anath Bandhu Chakravarti, was lying ill at his house and there was no one acting for him at the time. The fact that there was no responsible officer present on the spot was, in our opinion, indirectly responsible for the most deplorable and tragic affair that took place on the night of the 16th September last.

FINDINGS.

To sum up our findings of facts are—

(1) Sentry No. 3 on some provocation gave an alarm.

(2) The guards turned out, was joined by the alarm party, passed through the inner gate under the orders of Havildar Rahaman Khan, charged and drove some detenus who might have been roving about into the south-east corner.

(3) Some shots were fired by the sentries, after which—

(4) There was a half-hearted retaliation by some of the detenus, followed by—

(5) A regular fusillade from the sepoys—indiscriminate firing without any justification on the main building, resulting in the death of two of the detenus, Babu Santosh Kumar Mitter downstairs and Babu Tarakeshwar Sen Gupta upstairs, and in the infliction of injuries on several others necessitating in one case the amputation of an arm.

(6) Some of the sepoys with no justification went into the building and assaulted some of the detenus there with "lathis" and bayonets and also fired a few shots there, after which they left.

(7) Ramsevak Pande, the Havildar in-charge, came in, ordered to cease fire, and withdrew the sepoys to the guard room in haste.

The incidents which led up to the occurrence were—

(a) Illumination of the tower and consequent reduction of allowance.

(b) Breaking out of fires in the "kutcha" sheds in the compound followed by posting of sentries closer to the building.

(c) Punishment of one of the detenus, Pankaj Babu, and the order confining him in one of the cells for seven days, and finally—

(d) The incident that happened at the gate on the 15th on the occasion of the departure of detenus Babu Dinesh Chandra Sen.

The direct cause was the feeling of irritation felt by both the detenus and the guard intensified by the incident of the 15th and the indirect cause was the fact that there was no arrangement for a responsible officer staying at the camp at night time, and at night time the camp was left entirely in charge of the sepoys headed by a few Havildars.

We have tried to make this report as full and thorough as possible. If we have succeeded in our attempt it is due to the fact that all possible evidence was available to us and we were assisted in our labours by the lawyers who represented the detenus on the one side and who represented the staff on the other.—"A. B. Patrika."

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G. A. NATESAN & CO., G. T. MADRAS.

INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement Of Accounts Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms Undertaken

B. L. THOSAR

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT 495—497. Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY. Telephone No [illegible]

ALWAYS ASK FOR INDO-BALM RELIEVES ALL PAIN

New York Cotton.

SOUTHERN HEDGE SELLING

New York, Nov. 3.

The New York Cotton Futures Market remained closed to-day

The New Orleans Cotton Futures Market was easy on Southern hedge selling. There was absence of any important buying and the market closed at a decline of 13 to 12 points. Spot Cotton prices were steady and closed at a rise of 3 points at 6.50c.

STATISTICAL OUTLOOK.

During the week ending October 31, total spinners' takings amounted to 348,000 bales against 317,000 bales during the previous week. Total spinners' takings from the beginning of the season are 2,940,000 bales against 2,542,000 bales and 3,627,000 bales for the same period in 1930-31 and in 1929-30. The visible supply is now 7,856,000 bales against 6,971,000 at this time last year. Stocks at U.S. Ports and interior towns are 6,119,000 bales against 5,182,000 bales last year. Total exports amount to 1,666,000 bales against 2,182,000 bales last year at this time.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received New York Cotton Exchange cables:—During past week sales of cloth by Mills in the U.S. have been less than production. An improvement in Mill situation is reported by the Continent of Europe. Worsening of the Mill situation reported by Japan during the past five weeks. Average level commodity prices in U.S. is about unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New Orleans, Nov. 3.

December	6.50 —.13
January	6.60 —.12
Mid. Spot	6.59 +.03

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Active Buying

Alexandria, Nov. 2.

The Alexandria Cotton Exchange was firm with active buying. Sakeis Futures advanced 53 to 53 points with January option 14.48. Ashmouni Cotton Futures were also firm and closed 49 to 50 points up with February 10.57.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Nov. 4.

	1931-32	1930-31
P. P. Bales		
Receipts to date		
3-11-31	3560000	4687000
Receipts Yesterday		
3-11-31	65000	87000
Exports to date		
3-11-1931	1754000	2288000
Stock at Ports		
30-10-31	4369000	3677000
Stock Interior Towns 30-10-31	1750000	1505000
Stock at Liverpool		
30-10-31	685000	7555000
Visible Supply		
30-10-31	7856000	6971000
Quantity in Sight		
30-10-31	5589000	6419000
Quality out of Sight		
30-10-31	2940000	2542000

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Nov. 3.

Interest Day to Day Loans	4-5/8 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans	4-7/8 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months	5-3/4 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months	6-1/8 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	6-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	6-7/8 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 3.

T T London on Berlin	15.67-1/2
T T London on Amsterdam	9.26
T T London on Brussels	26.76
T T London on Madrid	42.37
T T London on Milan	72.25
T T London on Berne	19.12
T T London on Paris	94.93
T T London Prague	126.00
T T London on New York (Closing)	3.73-1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 3.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	£13-1/2
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£102-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£6
Funding Lon 4 p.c.	£86-1/4
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c.	£75-1/4
Indian Loan 5½ p.c.	£99-1/2
	Nominal
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	£39
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£44-1/2
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. Sterling Loan	£52
Indian Stock 4½ p.c. Sterling Loan	£72
Consols 2½ p.c.	£56-1/2
War Loan 5 p.c.	£96-3/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£93
National Bank of India	£32-1/2

Liverpool Cotton.

WEAKNESS OF STERLING

Liverpool, Nov. 3.

GENERAL BUYING — WEAKNESS OF STERLING — INDIA AND CHINA BUYING CLOTH IN MANCHESTER — MID. AMERICAN SPOT 5.19 +10 POINTS.

The Liverpool Cotton Futures Market was due to open at a decline of 3 points on parity with overnight New York close, but in view of further weakness of sterling-dollar cross rate, the market opened firm at a rise of 7 to 8 points. There was general buying influenced by the strength of Eastern Markets. In the absence of hedge selling, buying orders from Bombay and the Continent hardened prices. Price fluctuations were governed by movements of Exchange and trade calling. Manchester reports better business with India and China. The market maintained steady tone and closed at a rise of 9 to 7 points.

East Indian Cotton Futures ruled rather quiet and closed at a rise of 4 points with May 4. 19d.

Both Sakellaridis and Upper Egyptian rings were firm with improved demand. Sakels closed at a rise of 15 to 13 points with Spot Cotton 25 points higher at 7.65d. Uppers deliveries closed 19 to 16 points higher with Spot Cotton 12 points higher at 6. 02d.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Drennan and Co., have received the following cables:—

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co., Liverpool, cable:—

"Recent advance has weakened technical position, would advise giving limit orders, in order to assure present profits."

"Manchester report steady demand from India and China continues."

Messrs. Reiss Brothers, Liverpool, cable:—

"Trade Lancashire steadily improving, American trade advices also more hopeful, owing sharp advance cereals, cotton likely to follow."

Messrs. Patel Bros., have received the following cables:—

Liverpool Market advanced on local buying and poor Exchange 3.67 to 3.69.

Another of their Liverpool friends cabled as under:—

"Trade in Lancashire is steadily improving. American trade advices are also more hopeful owing to sharp advance in the cereals. Cotton likely to follow."

Messrs. Langley & Co., have received the following cable:—

Liverpool Market presently entirely governed by Exchange regarding which have now no decided opinion.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 3.

	Opening	Closing
November		4.91+.09
December		4.89+.09
Janoary	4.89	4.89+.09
February		4.91+.09
March	4.94	4.93+.08
April		4.96+.03
May	5.00	4.99+.08
June		5.02+.08
July	5.05	5.05+.06
August		5.07+.08
September		5.09+.08
October		5.11+.07
November		5.13+.07
Middling Spot		5.19+.10

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 3.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.75
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	4.87
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	4.99
Oomra Good	4.37
Oomra Fully Good	4.47
Oomra Fine	4.62
Bengal Good	4.22
Bengal Fully Good	4.32
Bengal Fine	4.42
Scinde Fully Good	4.32
Scinde Fine	4.42
Scinde Superfine	4.52

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 3.

November	7.28
January	7.52
March	7.69
May	7.86
July	8.01
October	8.16
November	8.16
Sakellaridis F.G.F., Spot	7.65

WHEAT BALTIC EXCAHNGE.

London, Nov. 3.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes.

Sellers November 30/6

Barletta Russo per 63 lb. Cargoes. Nominal

Wheat, South Australian Parcels.

Paid Nov/Dec. 31/

Wheat, Choice White Karachi Parcels.

Quoted Nov/Dec. 31/

Bombay Cotton.

NERVOUS FEELING

Bombay, Nov. 4.

In sympathy with a decline of 13 points in New Orleans Futures and improvement in Sterling Exchange our Market opened quiet at Rs. 189 for Broach A/M. delivery. The market displayed nervous feeling owing to uncertainty about sterling-dollar cross rate, which now-a-days shape the course of cotton prices in the local market.

Recently our market has overdone the weakness in sterling-dollar cross rate and prices have advanced to an unduly high level where export business is almost impossible. Our mills cannot consume the whole cotton crop and unless the parity improves, there must eventually be accumulations of large stocks.

However, when the general sentiment is inclined on the bull side, there is scarcity of contracts. Recently there had been heavy buying by option dealers against sales of call options. These purchases are mostly speculative and sooner or later they will be released on the market either by buyers of "call rights" on advancing markets or by option dealers in declining markets. Thus the present scarcity of contracts will be automatically adjusted.

The statistical situation is very strong and stocks both sold and unsold are 442,786 bales. But unduly high prices are having adverse effect on our exports which now amount 174,901 bales from the beginning of the season against 365,667 bales for the same period last year. These figures speak for themselves:

There were rapid fluctuations in prices to-day. A rush of covering advanced prices to Rs. 189|12 and nervous liquidation depressed Broach A|M. to Rs. 187|12. Afterwards the market ruled rather steady prices fluctuating around Rupees 189|5.

The market again ruled easy on scattered selling. There was absence of buying and prices sagged to Rs. 188|8.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 8 points and later cables show improvement of 3 points from the opening level. Further improvement in sterling cross rate imparted weaker tone in the local market which closed at 5-30 p. m. as under:—

Broach A./M. 187/4.
Oomra D./J. 162/4
Bengal D./J. 142/12

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 4.

Nov. 107.80+1.10
Feb. 108.40+1.20
May 109.70+1.50

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Nov. 4.

39 Bussan & Co. Karanja 168
100 Bussan & Co. Dhulia 163.
84 Bussan & Co. Mahu 164½
146 Bussan & Co. Pandurna 177.
91 P. Crystal & Co. Malkapur 157
22 P. Crystal & Co. Wun 178
50 Kotak & Co. Weawar 155½
119 Volkart Bros. Jagadia 220
38 Damji Kaliyanji Halda 177
56 Viram Ladha Arvi 175
100 Currimbhai Samaya 188.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, Nov. 4.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This Year.
Khandesh	.....	2,761
Central India	163	6,455
Barsi and Nagar	52	1,357
Hyderabad-Gaorani	.....	321
Berar	484	12,943
Central Provinces	361	4.929
Total Oomras	1,060	28,766
Dholera	120	4,033
N.-W. Provinces	217	2,948
Rajputana	231	2,146
Sind-Punjab	149	5,641
Broach	172	5,625
Coompta & Dharwar	.....	3,029
Western-Northerns	14	2,396
Cocoanada	.....	3
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	.....	288
Persian	.....	410
American	.....	12,252
Egyptian and African	.....	15,912
Comilla, Burma and other Sorts	...	53
Total	1,993	83.502

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 4.

1st Sept. to 29th Oct.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This Year
Europe	1,181	35,343
Japan & China	5,556	109,789
Coast Ports	50	12,367
Up-country by Rail	.....	20,402
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	.....	30,371
Total	6,787	205,272

Share Market

RENEWED BUYING AT THE DECLINE

Bombay, November 4.

The share market opened easy in sympathy with weakness in cotton market. For some time the market remained quiet with prices under previous closing. Later on there was renewed buying influenced by favourable reports about the Round Table Conference. The buying was restricted for certain scrips which had remained inactive for the last few weeks. Bombay Dyeing was quiet but steady. There was good enquiry for Fazal and Pearl shares which closed at Rs. 321|4 and Rs. 156|4 respectively. Tata Steel ordinary shares ruled steady and closed at Rs. 30|4. In the miscellaneous section there was scattered business. Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 75. Government Securities were quiet but steady and 3-1|2 per cent. paper changed hands at Rs. 55|2.

MILLS.

Bombay, Nov. 4.

100 Ahm. Advance	245
50 Apollo	1-0-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500 Bom. Cotton	95-0
250 Bombay Dyeing	681-14
250 Bradbury P	127-8
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	221-4
500 Central India P	412-8
100 Central India	234-6
100 Colaba	73-2
100 Coorla	115
100 Crescent	55
250 Carrim	46-4
250 David	80
250 David	80
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	30
1 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-3-6
100 Elphinstone P	20-12
100 Elphinstone	3
250 Fazulbhoy	321-4
100 Finlay	70
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	82-8
1000 Hindustan	1185
100 Indore-Malwa	312-8
250 Jamshed	3-0
50 Kastoorchand	3-3
100 Khatau	80
100 Kohinoor	121-4
250 Laxmi	677-8
100 Madhowji	10-12
250 Madras United	260
1000 Manockji Petit	700
100 Meyer Sassoon	20.0
1000 Morarji	295
50 Mysore	100
200 New Great P	130
200 New Great	133-12
100 New City	43-12
250 Pabani	101-14
250 Pearl	186-4
100 Phoenix	250
10 Premier	1-4
100 Shapurji	5
1000 Sholapur	1515
250 Simplex	51-4
100 Swan	55
100 Swadeshi	223-12
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	18
500 Vishnu P.	677
500 Vishnu	1080
1000 Western	680

BANKS

100-50 Baroda	59-4
50-25 Central	13-12
£10-5 Eastern	68
500 Imperial	850
500-125 Imperial Cont.	208-12
100-50 India	75
5 Union	3-0-6

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi	14-10
70 Gwalior	57
250 Indian	170
100 Katni 1st P.	100
100 Katni 2nd P.	102-4
40 Katni Def.	562-8
100 Katni	151-4
10 Punjab P.	9
10 Punjab	7-8
100 Shahabad	170

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	7-6
15 Jupiter	6-4
15 New India	15-2
200 Oriental	1400
10 Vulcan	4-10

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	110-10
1000 Andhra Val P.	925
1000 Andhra Valley	555
50 Bom. Tram. P.	60-8
50 Bombay Tram.	101-14
100 Tata Hydro P.	100-5
100 Tata Hydro	108-2
1000 Tata Power P.	1003-12
100 Tata Power	353-4

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	658-12
100 Amritsar Patti	89
100 Central Province	71
100 Dho. Barramati	74-8
100 Guzrat	38
100 Mandra Bhon	50-12
500 Tapti Valley	585

MINING.

10 Central India	0-5
10 Shivrajpur	11-8
150 Tata Steel 1 P	110
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	52-4
30 Tata Steel D	341-4
75 Tata Steel	30-6

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	91-4
250 Bom Steam P	187-3
250 Bom. Steam	166-4
50 Bom. Telephone	35-8
85 Brit. B. Petrol	2-11-6
125 Bombay Burmah Old	364-6
60 Bom. Burma New	127-8
100 Ind Bleaching	136-4
15 Scindia	6-5-0
3-1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	52-2
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	94-8

Bombay Produce

Bombay, Nov. 4.

In sympathy with firmer advices from foreign markets, the wheat market is improving. It is reported that Russia is trying to cover speculative short sales and prospects for the new wheat crop in America are not encouraging. The U.S. Federal Farm Board has sold large quantities of wheat holding no credit to both China and Germany. The general feeling is bullish and prices are expected to improve in the long run. Teji-Mandi premium for next May delivery is Rs. 0-11-6. The linseed market was rather quiet in sympathy with quiet advices from Argentine. Teji-Mandi premium for May delivery is Rs. 1-2-0. The tone is firm.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May	4	11	9
Linseed May	7	2	9
Castorseed	6	14	6
Cottonseed	2	12	0
Teelseed	3	6	0
Rapeseed	3	8	0
Mahooraseed	5	4	0
Myrabollams	21	0	0
Poppyseed	11	6	0
Gram	22	0	0
Groundnuts	7	2	0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 4.

	Bales.
Central India	163
Barsi/Nugger	52
Berar	484
Central Provinces	361
Dholera	120
N.-W. Provinces	217
Rajputana	231
Sind-Punjab	149
Broach	172
Westerns/Northerns	14
Cotton	1,963
	Cwt.
Wheat	1,428
Linseed	435
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	157
Gingellyseeds	593
Poppyseeds	40
Groundnuts	7,756
Castorseeds	2,248
Rice	5,000
Myrabollams	610
	Tons.
Coal	3,661

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Nov. 4.

Castorseeds, Delivery, May Opening Rs. 34/6; Highest Rs. 34/11; Lowest Rs. 34/3; Closing Rs. 34/6.

Groundnut Seeds, Delivery February Opening Rs. 35/11; Highest Rs. 36/1; Lowest Rs. 35/7; Closing Rs. 35/12.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 3.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton. No Offers.

Castorseed, Bombay, ton. Sellers Nov/Dec. £13/10/0

Rapseed, Toria, ton. Sellers Nov/Dec. £12/7/6

LINSEED OIL.

London, Nov. 3.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt. Sellers December 16/9

Linseed, Oil Naked, London, cwt. Paid Jan/April 17/9

LINCEED.

London, Nov. 3.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton. Sellers Nov/Dec. £11/16/3

Linseed, Lt Plata, C.I.F. ton. Paid & Sellers Jan/Feb. £9/10/0

Linseed, Bombay, ton. Nominal Nov/Dec. £13/0/0

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

EX. GODOWN, BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 4.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 421 per ton.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18/8 per case of 84 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 110 per ton.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Nov. 4.

Bengal Superfine	152
Bengal Fine	147
Bengal F. G.	142
Sindh-Punjab Fine	147
Sindh-Punjab F. G.	142
Wardha-Hingh Fine	178
Nagpur Savner Fine	180
Yeotmal Savner Fine	168
Arvi Fine	170
Amraoti Fine	167
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	167
Mulkapur Fine	163
Khandeish Fine	162
Muthia F. G.	152
Nanded/Purna F. G. G. S.	170
Jalna/Sailu F. G. G. S.	165
Parbhani F. G. G. S.	167
Burwah Sanavad Fine	169
Ujjain/Shujaulpur Fine	167
Broach Fine	193
Broach F. G.	182/83
Cambodia	260
Miraj/Sangli	218
Compta Good	228
Jinja	270
Busoga	288

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Nov 4.

B. C. RATE:—

T T 1|6 1|32.
D D 1|6 1|16

LONDON:—

Banking Selling T T 1|6 3|32. Nov./Jan.
Banks Selling D D 1|6 5|32.
Banks Selling T T 1|6 1|16. Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1|6 5|32.
Banks Buying D D 1|6 7|32.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 1|2. Nov./Jan.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 15|32 Feb./March.

NEW YORK:—

B C Rate T T 360.
Banks Selling T T 360.
Banks Buying T 353.

PARIS:—

Banks Selling D D 707
Banks Buying D D 802

JAPAN:—

Banks Selling T T 175 nominal
Banks Buying 60 days 165.

HONGKONG:—

Banks Selling D D 90 7/8

SHANGHAI:—

Banks Selling D D 118 3/4

SINGAPORE:—

Banks Selling D D 157 3/8.

JAVA:—

Banks Selling D D 70.

CROSS RATES:—

New York/London Closed 3rd instant.
Shanghai/London 1/9 1/4 4th instant.
Japan/London 2/8 1/4 3rd instant.
London/Paris 95.00 3rd instant.
London/Belgium 26.50 3rd instant.
London/Switzerland 19.00 3rd instant.
London/Italy 72.25 3rd instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange very steady.

Gold £5-8-2 2nd instant; £5-11-5 3rd instant.

Silver London Ready 18 1/2 2nd instant; 19 3/16 3rd instant.

Silver London Forward 18 7/16 2nd instant 19 1/16 3rd instant.

Silver New York Ready 33 1/4 2nd instant; Closed 3rd Instant.

London Discounts 3 Months 5 3/4 per cent. 2nd instant; 5 3/4 per cent. 3rd instant.

London Discounts 6 Months 6 1/8 per cent. 2nd instant; 6 1/8 per cent. 3rd instant.

Imperial Bank Bank Rate 3 per cent. Bank of England Rate 6 per cent.

MONEY—

Call 4 per cent.
3 Mos 6 per cent.
6 Mos 3 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 4.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 55-6

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 85

4 per cent. Loan due 1934-7 Rs. 84

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 61-8

4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 91-12.

4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1958-60 Rs. 99

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 83.

5 per cent Loan due 1938 Rs. 91-4

5 per cent Loan due 1939-42 Rs. 83-3.

6 per cent Bonds due 1932-34 Rs. 95-4

3 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 97|10.

3 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 94-10

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free due 1932 Rs. 99|10

6-1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax free) due 193 Rs. 101-4.

6½ per cent. Treasury Bonds due 1935 Rs. 100.

4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 57

4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 57

4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 57

5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 74

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 91-8.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 91-8.

Tone of market:—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 4.

3 Months Discounts 5-3/4 per cent.

6 Months Discounts 6-1/8 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 6 per cent

Call Money 4-1/2 per cent.

One Month 5-1/2 per cent.

Three Months 5-1/2 per cent.

Six Months 5-1/2 per cent.

Tone of Money Market:—Easy.

Imperial Bank of India Rate 3 per cent.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 3.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed, 1b. Spot Sellers 2-7/8

Gold And Silver.

Bombay, Nov. 4.

In sympathy with the improvement in sterling Exchange, the price of Gold ruled quiet to-day. There was some profit taking. Large quantities of Gold are coming into Bombay for sale and the local merchants are buying these arrivals at handsome profits. These purchases are again exported at a further profit and export of Gold is now considered to be lucrative business which yield's best profit with no risk at all. Thus those who never new Gold business, have also taken to this business and the ignorant upcountry people are suffering losses.

Silver market was rather quiet as yesterday both America and China sold in London Market at the rise. This shows that further advance at the moment is unlikely. The course of prices for Gold and Silver entirely depends upon movement of Sterling Exchange.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold, Ready	26	8	0
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement	26	7	6
Mint Gold, 2nd Settlement	26	7	6
Silver, Ready	61	4	0
Silver, 1st Settlement	57	7	0
Silver, 2nd Settlement	57	10	0

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 3.

Silver.—China India and speculators bought. America and speculators sold. Market closed uncertain.

	To-day's Price.
Spot	19-3/16
Forward	19-1/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 3.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £5/11/5

Bombay, Nov. 4.

Tone of London Silver:—Uncertain, China, India and speculators bought, America and speculators sold.

LONDON METALS.

London, Nov. 3.

	Nominal
Copper Braziers	£50
Yellow Metal	£40-1/2
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	£12-1/4
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	£9-3/4
Tin English Ingots	£131-3/4

LONDON EXCHANGE: OPENING RATES.

London, Nov. 4.

T. T. LONDON ON——

Berlin 3rd inst. closing 15.67-1/2; 4th inst. opening 15.75.

New York 3rd inst. closing 3.73-1/4; 4th inst. opening 3.74-1/2.

Amsterdam 3rd inst. closing 9.26; 4th inst. opening 9.30.

Madrid 3rd inst. closing 42.37; 4th inst. opening 42.62.

Milan 3rd inst. closing 72.25; 4th inst. opening 72.31.

Paris 3rd inst. closing 94.93; 4th inst. opening 95.43.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN EXCHANGE

Liverpool, Nov. 4.

OPENING QUOTATIONS:—

Wheat December 5sh. 10-1/2d. Paid.

Wheat March 6sh. 2-1/2d. Paid.

Wheat May 6sh. 5d. Value.

Market.—Steady.

RAW SUGAR FUTURES: LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 4.

OPENING QUOTATIONS:—

November——
Sellers 6/7-1/2.
Buyers 6/3.
Business done:—(Not quoted).
December——
Sellers 6/5-1/2.
Buyers 6/5.
Business done:—(Not quoted).
January——
Sellers 6/6-3/4.
Buyers 6/5-3/4.
Business done:—(Not quoted).
February——
Sellers 6/7-3/4.
Buyers 6/6-3/4.
Business done:—(Not quoted).
March——
Sellers 6/8-3/4.
Buyers 6/8-1/4.
Business done:—(Not quoted).
Market.—Steady.

New Delhi.—Information has been received from South Waziristan that Lt. T. M. Synee of the 1st. Armoured Car Company and Private Whawell of the 7th Armoured Car Company were wounded in a shooting outrage this morning on the Sarwakh Naki Road. Lt. Synee has since died of wounds.—A. P.

Jamnagar.—Dwarka—a Station on the Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway and one of the four greatest "Dhams" of India is shortly to be a scene of great stir and animation on account of the ensuing Irnakot Fair which comes off on November 10.

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JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

REGD. NO. B. 1813

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1931

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
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J2

Viceroy & Colleagues' Threat To Resign

SIR S. HOARE TO GO?

Inside Story Of Simla-Whitehall Conflict

(From Our Staff Correspondent).
LONDON, Nov. 4.

Only the other day Mahatma Gandhi complained that the British press had deliberately shut out the other side of the Indian news, which did not suit its purpose.

On that occasion, he gave as illustrations the Chittagong and Hijli barbarities, about which not a word had appeared in any British papers.

To-day, another illustration is available in regard to the present relations existing between the Secretary of State for India and the Indian Government.

SEE-SAW GAME.

It is authoritatively understood that the Indian Government is raising vigorous protests against the arbitrary conduct of Sir Samuel Hoare.

It is reported that the relations between the two were never so strained as they are to-day.

It is a fine commentary on the rule of the present Secretary of State for India, during whose regime of not over three months, the members of the Indian Government threatened to resign, owing to the arbitrary manner in which Sir Samuel Hoare was bossing over them.

VICEROY'S THREAT TO RESIGN.

During the last 150 years of the British Rule, it is for the first time that the Viceroy offered resignation along with his five colleagues in the Indian Cabinet over the way in which Sir Samuel Hoare wanted to direct them in the matter of 10 per cent. cut in the salaries of the civilians as a part of the retrenchment scheme.

It is understood that when the Indian Government applied to Sir Samuel Hoare to get the necessary bill passed in the Commons for such a cut, the Secretary of State for India refused to comply with the proposal.

As a result the Viceroy, Sir George Schuster, Sir Fazli Husain, Sir Joseph Bhore and Sir C. P. Ramaswamy offered resignations.

The resignations were withdrawn, I understand, only when Sir Samuel Hoare subsequently advised the Indian Government that the cut should be considered as voluntary and not necessitating Parliamentary reference.

STERLING MUDDLE.

It is also understood that the Viceregal Cabinet offered resignation as a protest against Sir Samuel Hoare's currency policy, which he decided over the head of the Indian Government.

I understand that pressure is being brought upon the Premier to realise, that if at all he means to conciliate India, he cannot succeed in his efforts, unless Sir Samuel Hoare is removed from the India Office.

There is every possibility that the Premier may give a surprise in the matter of his selection of the Secretary of State for India.

THE FEDERAL COURT.

Question Of Its Constitution And Jurisdiction.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The Federal Structure Sub-Committee express the opinion that the Federal Court ought to have exclusive original jurisdiction in case of disputes arising within the federation. They say that it would seem to follow that it should have a seisin of justiciable disputes of every kind between the Federation and the Province, or between Provinces and not only disputes of strictly constitutional nature. But in the case of disputes in which the States are concerned, disputes must necessarily arise in the Federal sphere since otherwise jurisdiction would extend outside the limits of the treaties of cession which the States will have made with the Crown before entering the Federation.

In case of disputes between a private person and the Federation, on a unit, the Committee consider that these should come, firstly, before an appropriate provincial or State Court with the ultimate right of appeal to the Federal Court, though here also whatever the right of slut against the State is accorded to a State citizen, must, even in the dispute arising in the Federal sphere, be regulated by that State's law.

The Committee draw attention, in this connection, to the need of investing both Provinces and States with juristic personality for the purpose of enabling them to become parties to litigation in their own right and say that the matter needs further examination.

EXCLUSIVE APPEALLATE JURISDICTION.

The Court ought also to have exclusive appellate jurisdiction from High Courts and from the Final court in every State in all matters in which the question of interpretation of constitution is involved; but there is some difference of opinion regarding the method by which this is to be effected, and the Committee recommend further examination. But whatever form is adopted, there must be ultimate appeal as of right, to the Federal Court on any constitutional issue. The Committee adopt the suggestion that the Court should, for Federal purposes, be invested with some kind of advisory jurisdiction, such as that conferred on the Privy Council, subject to conditions that (1) the right to refer to the Court for advisory opinion must be vested exclusively in the Governor-General, normally acting on the Minister's advice, and, (2) No question relating to State ought to be referred without the consent of the State. There should be no appeal from the Federal Court to the Privy Council except by leave of the Court itself, though the right of petition to the Crown for special leave of appeal and the right of the Crown to grant such leave will be preserved. The Committee emphasise that any right of appeal from State Courts to the Federal Court and thence to the Privy Council in constitutoinal matters will be founded, on the consent of princes themselves, expressed in their treaties of cession.

CONSTITUTION OF COURT.

Dealing with the constitution of Court, the Committee express opinion that it should consist of the Chief Justice and a fixed maximum number of puisne judges appointed by the Crown, retiring at the age of 65 and removable before that age only on address by both the Houses of Legislature. The Committee do not make recommendation on the subject of salaries, but suggest that the matter should be referred to a small committee for investigation. Any Barrister advocate of 15 years standing, and anyone who has been a judge of High Court or a State Court for three years, should be eligible for appointment as the Federal Court Judge. Court should be located in Delhi, but power should be given to the Chief Justice with the consent of Governor - General to appoint other places for sittings as required. The Committee adopt in principle the suggestion for the creation of a Supreme Court for British India to which appeal would lie from all provincial High Courts instead of direct appeal to the Privy Council. There is a difference of opinion regarding the method by which it should be brought into existence.

Strong opinion is expressed by British Indian delegates, that the Federal Court should be invested with this further jurisdiction, the Court sitting in two divisions.—Reuter.

STATES' DISSENT

The States, however, generally dissented, being of view that there should be a separate Supreme Court for British India. The Committee appreciate reasons for the States' attitude, but deprecate the imposition of Indian finances of the cost of two separate courts, if it could possibly be avoided; and suggest that it appears advisable to concentrate rather than dissipate judicial strength.

Discussing the question whether the constitution Act should establish the Supreme Court now or whether power should be given to the Federal Legislature to establish it either as a separate institution or by conferring general appellate jurisdiction on the Federal Court, the Committee recommend that the Constitution Act should prescribe jurisdiction and functions of the Supreme Court, and the Federal Legislature should be empowered to adopt these provisions of the Constitution Act in future, if it thinks fit. The Committee express no opinion on the proposal to invest the Supreme Court with jurisdiction as a Court of Criminal appeal for British India, though they recognise its importance. The matter should be left to the Federal Legislature, though the Committee warn against straining the country's judicial resources if too wide jurisdiction is undertaken from the outset.

APPOINTMENT OF JUDGES.

The Committee record their views on the few points which came up in connection with British Indian High Courts. They express the opinion that Judges should continue to be appointed by the Crown. The existing law requiring that a certain proportion of the High Court bench should be barristers or members of the I. C. S. should cease to have effect, though they would maintain the existing qualifications for appointment. They recommend that Chief Justiceship should be open to any puisne Judge or anyone qualified to be appointed a puisne Judge, while practice of appointing temporary additional judges ought to be discontinued.—R. T. C. Special.

AGA KHAN MEETS MUSLIM DELEGATION

Mr. Gaznavi Urges Muslims To Stand Firm

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)
LONDON, November 4.

Last evening the Muslim Delegation met at the Ritz Hotel, when the Aga Khan conveyed his conversations with the Premier earlier in the day.

An opportunity was also taken to welcome the new arrivals from India. Mr. Gaznavi brought further communication dealing with the recent situation in India. Mr. Gaznavi is reported to have urged the Muslim delegates to stand firm to their fourteen points.

A final discussion has, however, not been taken.

"CONDUCT SUBVERSIVE OF DISCIPLINE CONTINUES IN ATLANTIC FLEET."

BOARD OF ADMIRALTY DIRECTS DISCHARGE OF MEN.

(SPECIAL CABLE).
LONDON, Nov. 3.

The Admiralty statement says: "The First Lord stated on the 17th September that there would be no penalisation in respect of the occurrences at Invergordon." No disciplinary action is, therefore, being taken with regard to them; but the Board of Admiralty have received information since the return of the Atlantic Fleet from Invergordon to homeports in September that a few men serving in it have continued conduct subversive of discipline. After careful investigation, the Board have directed that in 24 cases the men shall be discharged from the Royal Navy, their services being no longer required."

Execution Of Saya San To Be Stayed.

RANGOON, Nov. 3.

Subject to the usual legal formalities, the Burma Government have directed the stay of the execution of Saya San, the rebel leader, until November 24, in order to allow him to obtain special leave to appeal to the Privy Council.—

CABINET MAKING PROVES ARDUOUS TO "MAC"

Who Will Be Chancellor Of Exchequer

AVOIDING APPOINTMENT OF STRONG TARIFFIST?

LONDON, November 3.

Mr. MacDonald has gone to Lossiemouth for a brief rest until Monday, leaving behind the impression that tre task of Cabinet-making is proving more difficult than had been foreseen, although it is improbable that the announcement of Cabinet changes will be delayed until his return. The office to which most interest attaches is the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. Feeling of resentment is growing among some Conservatives at the belief that Mr. MacDonald is anxious to avoid appointing a strong Tariffist like Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain who, Conservatives opine, is the pre-eminent man for the post.

Mr. MacDonald's desire to have Mr. Baldwin at the Exchequer (the post which Mr. Baldwin has refused) is attributed to Mr. Baldwin's milder views on tariffs. When the appointment is eventually announced it will provide excellent indication of the Government's tariff policy.—Reuter

GANDHI—"MAC" CONVERSATIONS

"Nothing To Be Satisfied Or Dissatisfied"

(From Our Staff Correspondent).
LONDON, Nov. 4.

To-night at Knight's Bridge, Mahatma Gandhi was approached by a number of journalists for information regarding his conversations with the Premier.

Mahatma Gandhi advised them to apply to the Private Secretary of the Premier.

When asked whether he was satisfied with the discussion, Mahatma Gandhi smilingly told them what was there to be satisfied or not to be satisfied. Things are clearer to people like you.

"MAC"-MALAVIYA INTERVIEW CANCELLED

(From Our Staff Correspondent).
LONDON, Nov. 4.

Though it was officially announced that Pandit Malaviya had seen the Premier at 10 Downing Street, I have it on best authority that the interview did not take place.

It appears that the Premier quite forgot about the appointment due to his being in consultation with Mr. Baldwin.

The Premier sent an urgent message to Pandit Malaviya to cancel the engagement, as he was busy discussing about the Cabinet personnel at the time with Mr. Baldwin.

The Premier also offered profuse apologies to Pandit Malaviya and assured to give him an early appointment.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes visited H. H. The Lady Ali Shah at Yeravda on Tuesday.

The following dined at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Tuesday, General Sir William and Lady Heneker, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Clayton, Sir Francis Griffith, Brigadier and Mrs. F. G. Spring, Brigadier R. C. R. Hill, Mr. R. B. Ewbank, Major and Mrs. R. V. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Newman, Mr. T. F. Main, Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Wadia, Mr. A. M. Macmillan, Miss Macmillan, Mr. B. S. Kamat, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. McCulloch, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. R. F. Steel, Lt.-Col. F. Gwatkin, Lt.-Col. W. C. Hutchesson, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. E. V. Binney, Lt.-Col. V. A. Batchelor, Lt.-Col. F. F. I. Kinsman, Lt.-Co. and Mrs. M. C. Coote, The Revd. W. Ashley-Brown, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Rawlinson, Dr. and Mrs. W. Burns, Sardar and Mrs. Nosherwan Dastur, Captain and Mrs. G. H. P. Whitfeld and Lieut. P. A. H. Heneker.

CONTINUED FALL IN CROSS-RATE

Foreign Goods Being Dumped Into England

INFLATION OF CURRENCY LIKELY

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, November 3.

The continued fall of the New York—Streling rate, although disconcerting, is causing no alarm. Various reasons are given for depreciation, the chief of which is the seasonal demand for dollars which had been deferred, until after the election, not only in this country, but also on the Continent.

It is believed that Italy is buying heavily in payment of large wheat purchases, while a large inflow of foreign goods into this country, in anticipation of tariffs being imposed, is also largely a contributory factor.

The outlook at the moment appears very doubtful. The large withdrawal of gold from the Bank of England last week-end and indications that the fiduciary issue is likely to be further increased to meet the year-end requirements, are causing a certain amount of uneasiness, but despite all these adverse influences, an undercurrent of confidence prevails that when conditions become more normal some improvement in sterling must be expected.

TAKING NOTE OF OFFICIAL INTERFERENCE

U. P. Congress Committee To Take Necessary Steps

LUCKNOW, Nov. 2.

The United Provinces Congress Committee met this afternoon and passed resolutions taking note of the "direct and indirect official interference with Congress activities and denial by Government without open enquiry of well-established incidents attested by responsible public men,

It further decided that it was necessary to reconsider the present policy and wherever the Congress work was deliberately interfered with to take necessary steps to continue it inspite of interference. The Committee also authorised its Council to consider such cases and, if necessary, take the permission of the President of the All-India Congress Committee in this behalf.

The Committee also considered the question of no-rent Satyagraha in selected areas. Reports from various districts showed that remission announced by Government were inadequate that the method according to which they are being worked out and limitations to which they are subjected have made them ineffective and unacceptable, that no provision has been made for the restoration of land to ejected tenants or in regard to the arrears of rents, and that no allowance has been made for local difficulties.—A. P.

U. P. Nominees For Congress Presidency

The U. P. Provincial Congress Committee has recommended the following for the presidentship of the next session of the next National Congress, Mahatma Gandhi, Messrs. B. Persottam Das Tandon, B. Rajendra Prasad and Rajagopalachariar and Mrs. Perin Captain

TRAINING CLASSES IN NAGPUR.

Hidustani Seva Dal's Activities
(From Our Correspondent).
NAGPUR, Nov. 3.

The Provincial Board, Hindustani Sewadal has started training classes in Nagpur, and Messrs. Ranade and Sahasrabuddhe are training students for the volunteers' examination. Training camps will be shortly opened at Gondia and in Chanda District. The Provincial Board hopes to complete the quota of 200 volunteers by the end of this year. Messrs. Nilkanthrao Deshmukh and Chaturbhujbhai are making vigorous efforts to mane the training camps a success.

Fresh Rioting At Jammu

BAN ON ASSEMBLY UNDER SEC. 144

Maharaja Requests Aid Of British Troops

SITUATION GRAVE: REPERCUSSIONS IN PUNJAB FEARED

(From Our Correspondent).
LAHORE, Nov. 4.

Rioting is reported to have taken place at Jammu on Monday evening, as a result of which some persons were killed or wounded and a few shops were looted. Shops and schools remained closed.

The Magistrate promulgated an order under Section 144, prohibiting the assemblage of more than four persons, and the carrying of lathis.

The Military are patrolling the city. Arrests are being made.

The Daska negotiations have broken down, but Dr. Shroff has arrived all the way from Bombay and is making efforts to solve the tangle. He sought an interview with the Daska Hindu leader in order to discuss the situation with him.

The "Civil & Military Gazette," Lahore, says: British troops are standing by and will probably march into the Kashmir State during the next 24 hours. The situation, it appears, has gone beyond the control of the Maharaja's forces. It is understood the Maharaja himself has asked for British troops. The situation has grown serious, and it is understood the Punjab Government may institute emergency measures to restrain the activities of Jathas.

A British eye-witness describes the situation as very grave and there are fears of undesirable repercussions in the Punjab itself.

BRITISH TROOPS ARRIVE JAMMU

Jathas Arrested

JAMMU, November 4.

A battalion of British troops is coming here. Rifle Brigade from Jullundur arrived here this morning. The sole purpose of these troops is to restore order and confidence.

The Punjab Government is also being authorised to take summary actoin against Jathas who are travelling through the Punjab to cross Kashmir. Two more Jathas were arrested yesterday.

It is stated that the clash that occurred over the arrest of Jathas on 2nd November was between Hindus and Muslims, and it resulted in the death of two Hindus and two Muslims. The casualties were not caused by firing by troops.

PALACE CONVERTED INTO JAIL

The Maharajah has converted the abandoned Udampur Palace into a jail.—A.P.

"RAIDS" ON WORKERS' SCANTY INCOME

Railwaymen's Federation's Spirited Protest To Board

NEW DELHI, Nov. 1.
(My Mail.)

The following is the All-India Railwaymen's Federation's representation to the Railway Board on the report of the Railway Retrenchment Sub-Committee:—

The Federation desire to point out that the railway workers are the only class of Government employees who have been subjected to simultaneous retrenchment from many sides. Long before the various retrenchment committees began their labours, the Railway Administrations had discharged 40,502 workers, depromoted about 5,000 and subjected 1,20,000 to short-time working and the Railway Board have now announced their intention of a further retrenchment of 7,500 men and of increasing the short-time to 14 days. As if this was not enough, para 184 of the Railway Sub-Committee's Report recommends further cuts varying from 3-1/3 per cent. to 20 per cent. So far as the employees earning Rs. 100 and more are concerned we welcome the Sub-Committee's proposal. As will be remembered this proposal was made by the Federation in the interview with the Railway Board in June last as an alternative to all other retrenchments. We still adhere to that submission.

INCREASED INCOME TAX.

It should not be forgotten that in addition to these raids on their scanty income they are threatened with further burdens in the supplementary Finance Bill by way of increased income-tax including tax on incomes between Rs. 1,000 and 2,000, additional duties on imported articles, by increase in the duties on salt and in the rates of postage. Finally the purchasing power of the rupee has fallen by more than 15 per cent. owing to the exchange value.

NO CUT BELOW Rs 100.

As regards the proposed cut in the wages of those earning Rs. 100 and under, we urge with as much emphasis as we can command that in no case whatsoever this cut should be agreed to by the Railway Board. It involves a curtailment of the already meagre family budget of the subordinate employees. It means inadequate nourishment for their children and also means in a large number of cases the actual stoppage of their education. The latter result is the saddest part of the whole affair. In the opinion of the Federation it amounts to a wrong against childhood, against humanity, and against the progress of civilisation in general.

"INHUMAN" IMPLICATIONS.

The Federation takes the strongest exception to the observations of the Sub-Committee in paras 182 and 183; the sum total of the reasoning is that the low paid employees are entitled only to food, but that the higher paid classes are entitled not only to food but also to all amenities of life. We confess we have rarely come across the enunciation of such a shocking and unabashed principle, viz., that the standard of life of upper classes should be kept inviolate. In the name of the children of the subordinate railway employees and in the name the progress of society as a whole the Federation protest against the criteria assumed by the Sub-Committee, the paras 182 and 183 of their report and against the inhuman implications underlying these criteria.

AFFRONT TO ENQUIRY COURT.

Quite apart from these considerations, the Federation desire once more to emphasise the fact that while the Court of Enquiry is going on and until its report is made it will be highly improper either for the Railway Board or the Government of India or for the matter of that even for the Legislative Assembly to initiate fresh proposals of retrenchment. Besides the same at once destroys the utility of the Trades Disputes Act and offers an affront to the Court of Enquiry itself. The Federation entirely dissociate themselves from the proposals of retrenchment while the Court of Enquiry is sitting.

FOR RESTRICTED RETRENCHMENT.

The Federation finally desire to point out that a great deal of confusion is likely to be created by the observations of the Sub-Committee in para 20 of their report. They adopt one figure, i.e. six crores as the additional income required to maintain the solvency of the railways and another figure of nearly 13 to 14 crores on the basis that the railway should secure a net return of 5½ per cent. on the capital invested in them. We suggest that the retrenchment should be confined to the securing of solvency without reference to the earning of any particular rate of interest, and that even for this purpose the higher paid employees alone should be called upon to make the necessary sacrifices and those receiving Rs. 100 and under should be exempted altogether.—A. P.

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